

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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PERLE INTERVIEW ON START TALKS EXAMINED

LD101808 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 10 Aug 83

["Mr Perle's Talking Nonsense; by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military writer" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- The yardstick against which the seriousness of intentions of the parties in any equitable negotiations is measured is their readiness to look in good faith for mutually acceptable solutions which would not prejudice the interests of either side.

To what extent the U.S. position at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks meets this criterion will be best seen from an interview of Richard Perle, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense, with THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Right from the very outset the Pentagon official said that the Reagan administration would go ahead with the program of the production of new MX missiles, B-1 bombers, and Trident submarines even if an arms reduction agreement was reached with Moscow. On the other hand, Mr. Perle believes that to reach a strategic arms agreement it is indispensable that the Soviet Union reduce the number of its land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

So, Richard Perle admits that under any treaty the USA would like to get the right to continue its strategic arms buildup, whereas the Soviet Union should reduce its armaments. One does not have to be an expert to understand that a treaty signed on U.S. terms can do only one thing, namely to upset the existing balance of strategic forces.

Richard Perle said that the United States should make compromises as a token of recognition of the Soviet Union's concessions. And it seems that all is clear as regards Soviet concessions on which Washington insists. But what about reciprocal concessions of the United States? The United States has simply never made them. But then what are the 'proposals' Richard Perle is talking about? For if unilateral disarmament suited the Soviet Union, faced with a military machine which scorched to death 300,000 Japanese in two atomic bombings 38 years ago, it could embark on it without any talks with the United States, without spending either time or effort.

True, Richard Perle magnanimously offers the Soviet Union one thing by way of "compensation" for unilateral disarmament -- in this case he is prepared to recognize the Soviet Union to be a power which favors restraint. And no more.

THE NEW YORK TIMES interviewer said that the United States had a definitive edge over the USSR in bombers, cruise missiles, submarines and submarine-launched missiles. He asked the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense what stimulus the Russians would then have to give their only advantage (in intercontinental ballistic missiles), at a time when the USA would retain all of its advantages. Answering the questions Richard Perle began to talk such nonsense that may find it difficult to lead himself to believe that he himself understood a thing of what he said. He said that the U.S. advantage in submarine-launched missiles was to a considerable extent set off by the potential of Soviet SLBM's which were devised for the first strike along with dealing the first strike at the bombers. It follows from Richard Perle's words that the U.S. edge in SLBM's exists, but it is not there.

But really, one can only feel pity for the Pentagon's staff propagandists who have to talk nonsense in public to justify the obstructionist stand of the White House in the negotiations on which the future of mankind depends.

BEGLOV ASSESSES GENEVA SUCCESS POSSIBILITIES

AU101400 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 9 Aug 83 p 5

[Article written by APN commentator Spartak Beglov for MLADA FRONTA: "Success Is Still In the Realm Of the Possible"]

[Text] "Is a new spiral of the nuclear missile race really inevitable? What more can be done to prevent the positioning of American cruise missiles and Pershing II's in Western Europe?" These questions resounded wherever we went and with whomever we met during our recent stay in Great Britain.

The following question also kept popping up: "Could it be that all possibilities have been exhausted at the Geneva talks? Would it not be better between September and November to exert further efforts in the interest of a success in Geneva before we find ourselves in December facing a fait accompli, unacceptable to the overwhelming majority of the Europeans?"

Success at the negotiations is still in the realm of the possible. This is the Soviet standpoint. When the leading Soviet representative, Yuriy Andropov, recently received in the Kremlin the Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar, a Soviet answer in this regard was given to these questions, which disturb millions of people.

What is necessary to achieve this success? The negotiations are attended by two sides. To achieve an agreement, both sides must meet halfway. In London, someone asked me: "What would it cost the Soviet Union to take yet another step, to undertake a unilateral initiative, which would pave the way for an agreement?"

One can believe that those people who ask such questions are sincere. But one cannot ignore two essential circumstances.

First, the entire path up to now of the Geneva negotiations is literally lined with unilateral Soviet initiatives: 1. By the moratorium on the deployment of Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the USSR. 2. By the proposal to limit all systems of nuclear weapons carriers in Europe. 3. By the proposal "not a single missile, not a single aircraft more on the Soviet side than on the NATO side," which envisages a massive reduction of the SS-20 missiles to the level of the intermediate-range nuclear missiles arsenal in Great Britain and France. 4. By the USSR's unilateral pledge not to use nuclear weapons. 5. By the Soviet parliament's recent appeal to the rest of the nuclear powers to freeze all nuclear weapons systems -- above all in the United States and the USSR -- as a starting point for limiting them.

Second, one can expect a result when one meets halfway someone who is interested in an agreement. But the American stance is so one-sided and so much motivated by calculations concerning the deployment of new weapons and upsetting the existing equilibrium, that one cannot help coming to the conclusion that Washington is counting on the failure of the negotiations, on the fact that an agreement will not be reached.

The fact that the U.S. Congress is currently approving additional items in the budget for neutron ammunition and chemical weapons -- and both are destined for the "European battlefield" -- only confirms on what main objective the American endeavors are concentrating. That objective is rearmament, not an agreement.

From this two further conclusions arise. The first: All of Washington's gestures in favor of an agreement, including the promise to ratify SALT II given in 1979, were only instruments of deception to drag West Europeans onto its side. The second: The Western European governments of the NATO member states are playing the American game, which has nothing in common with the interests of their security.

Therefore all endeavors to obtain new "gestures" from Moscow are tantamount to endeavors to convert someone to a faith which he already professes. The West European advocates of nuclear disarmament must categorically ask Washington and their governments whether the West is capable without delay of declaring that it is prepared to make the utmost use of the process of negotiations, concentrating on achieving a result that would envisage limiting the existing missiles and aircraft, and not deploying new ones. This is the main key to the answer to the question whether between September and November one will succeed in averting the advent of a "missile December."

U.S. INF 'FALSIFICATIONS' OBSTRUCT TALKS

PM101321 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 30, Jul 83 pp 5-6

[I. Fedorov article: "Campaign Of Missile Misinformation"]

[Text] For more than 18 months now the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe have dragged on. All the efforts of the Soviet Union are aimed at gaining a mutually acceptable agreement based on equality and mutual security, and at achieving parity in medium-range nuclear weapons at the lowest possible level.

So far, however, the Geneva dialogue -- and this has been confirmed by the just ended round of the talks -- has not brought about the desired results. Why?

Today few people doubt that the United States is adhering to an unrealistic and obstructionist position. Its delegation in Geneva puts forward deliberately unacceptable proposals: first the "zero option," then the "interim-zero" variation. The obvious intention of the American side is to wreck the Geneva talks with the aid of such tactics in order to acquire the "moral right" to the stationing of its first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Seeking to justify its untenable position, which virtually presupposes the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament, the White House and U.S. propaganda adduce all kinds of arguments intended to deceive the European public. A massive misinformation campaign is under way, the scale and biased nature of which can only be compared to the major actions of the "psychological war" of the past years. The tone of this campaign is set by the President himself.

Keeping up in this respect with Reagan are Vice-President George Bush (as demonstrated by his recent tour of West European countries), Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, State Secretary George Shultz, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Kenneth Adelman, and NATO Supreme Commander in Europe Bernard Rogers. Their argumentation rests primarily either on crude distortions of the Soviet position or on passing over in silence the clear-cut statements made by Soviet leaders.

Let us take a closer look at their tactics.

Falsification No 1. To make a case for its stand on the question of the limitation of medium-range nuclear armaments, the U.S. Administration claims that in this sphere the Soviet Union has in Europe a considerable advantage over the United States and NATO as a whole. Hence the alleged need to restore the upset balance either by an additional deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, or by the unilateral curtailment on the part of the Soviet Union of its medium-range missiles.

The leaders of the American Administration never tire of repeating that the United States insists on equal rights to, and equal ceilings on, medium-range nuclear missiles. In actual fact, as Soviet leaders have pointed out repeatedly, the Soviet Union's preponderance over NATO in medium-range nuclear means is nothing more than a myth invented by the Pentagon strategists. For many years now there has existed in Europe

rough parity in the number of medium-range nuclear weapons, with both sides having about 1,000 missile carriers. The American Administration deliberately misleads the public when it speaks of Soviet and American land-based medium-range missiles only. Washington conveniently forgets that the absence of American missiles of this class in Europe (it has missiles of a different class there) is compensated for by other U.S.-NATO forward-based means -- first and foremost by more than 720 nuclear-capable aircraft based on aircraft carriers and on the territory of a number of West European countries. A very important component of the NATO nuclear arsenal is made up by the more than 260 British and French medium-range nuclear weapons. It is also in place to recall here that NATO has, in Europe, 50 percent more nuclear charges than has the Soviet Union. In short, even simple arithmetic confirms that the forces are approximately equal. Equally groundless are the contentions about the Soviet Union's nuclear "monopoly" in Europe. It simply does not exist. Indeed, what question of a Soviet missile monopoly can there be if Britain and France have in Europe 162 land- and sea-based medium-range missiles? That this obvious fact is ignored can only be explained by self-seeking political motives.

Falsification No 2. The American side stubbornly refuses to include the British and French nuclear weapons, claiming that they are of a "purely national" character and that therefore there is no reason to take them into account.

But reasons there are, and quite weighty ones at that. Firstly, in the official policy of Britain and France their armed forces are invariably regarded as an integral component of the military might of the Atlantic alliance. It is stated outright in official documents of the British Government that the British nuclear forces constitute an inseparable part of the nuclear capability of NATO. French leaders have declared on more than one occasion that their sea-based nuclear weapons are to assist the fulfilment of the common military task of the allies "within the framework of the alliance." The military direction of the activities of NATO, the target on which its vast multinational military arsenal is trained, is well known. It is first and foremost the Soviet Union.

Secondly, the British and French weapons in question have a radius of action of 1,000 to 4,500 kilometres, which means that they are capable of hitting vitally important targets deep in the Soviet Union, to say nothing of those on the territory of our allies. The Soviet Union has every reason to insist that these means be included when establishing the overall balance of the reduction of medium-range weapons in Europe. This is a realistic approach fully substantiated in the military-strategic and political respects. Incidentally, it is becoming ever more difficult to object to it even for those who at first tried rashly to brush aside the Soviet proposals.

Falsification No 3. It is claimed that a Soviet decision not to deploy medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union -- which may be agreed on at Geneva -- would not "guarantee" the Soviet Union not deploying them beyond the Urals, in positions from which they could reach targets in Western Europe; it would simply transfer its missiles from its European part to new stations from where, Under-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger asserts, they would threaten U.S. allies and friends. On these "grounds" the United States demands the complete, "global" scrapping by the Soviet Union of its medium-range missiles in both the European and the eastern part of the country.

Unequivocal statements on this question have been made repeatedly by Soviet leaders. The medium-range nuclear weapons outside the European zone of limitation and reduction will be so placed as to be incapable of hitting the other side's targets in this zone. Moreover, these statements have been made concrete at the Geneva talks. This is well known in Washington. But it continues to intimidate the public with its far-fetched arguments.

Washington knows, too, why the Soviet Union needs these weapons in its eastern part. Suffice it to mention the American military bases. The U.S. is turning Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier. The island of Okinawa is a huge military base of the United States. South Korea too is a vast base for U.S. nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons abound in the Indian Ocean and especially at the U.S. base on Diego Garcia. All these armaments are capable of reaching the Soviet Union, including its Asian part. How, in the opinion of the United States and its NATO allies, is the Soviet Union to defend itself against these weapons? They can of course give no reasonable answer to this question.

Falsification No 4. Recently American officials and, most importantly, the President himself, have asserted more and more often that the success of the Geneva talks on nuclear armaments in Europe depends on the determination of the United States and its NATO allies to carry out their plans. They want to convince the world public that as soon as the deployment of the new American missiles begins in Western Europe the Soviet Union will become more pliable. The U.S. Administration refuses to recognize that if, when these dangerous plans begin to be put into action, a new factor does appear in the situation in Europe, it will be a Soviet response aimed at strengthening its security and preventing the military-strategic parity in Europe being tipped in favour of NATO.

It is constantly drilled into the public that the Soviet Union agrees to negotiate disarmament only when it encounters "firmness," "military force" and other power attributes of Western policy and diplomacy. Washington has already become so entangled in its propaganda manipulations that it is not at all embarrassed by the obvious discrepancy between its calls for "toughness" towards the Soviet Union and the recently much publicized "flexibility" of the United States' approach to arms control, as well as its peace rhetoric in general.

While consistently supporting a stronger peace and concrete results in the disarmament sphere, the Soviet Union has never permitted anyone to conduct talks with it on questions of arms limitation and reduction, nor on any other questions, from a position of strength. A dialogue in the spirit of co-operation and respect for the sovereign rights of both sides is the only basis on which talks can and must be conducted. Any other approach to talks with the U.S.S.R., as the Soviet side has pointed out repeatedly, is utterly unrealistic.

The principled stand of the U.S.S.R. was set out clearly once again in the Soviet Government's statement of May 28. The Soviet Union suggests reducing medium-range nuclear means in such a way that it will have neither more missiles nor warheads on them than have Britain and France. The Soviet Union aspires to not a single medium-range aircraft, not a single airborne nuclear charge more than the NATO countries. As a first, easiest and, at the same time effective step, our country suggests a quantitative freeze on nuclear armaments in Europe and on strategic weapons, and a maximum limit to qualitative modernization.

The Soviet Union warns most emphatically that if agreement on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, ruling out the siting of the new American first-strike nuclear missiles, is blocked and an additional threat to the Soviet Union and to its allies arises, it will take timely and effective retaliatory measures. The United States and its NATO partners should carefully weigh the consequences which the implementation of their plans for new American missiles in Western Europe will inevitably have, and respond positively to the constructive proposals of the Soviet side.

ARMS LIMITATION, CENTRAL AMERICA, AFRICA EYED

PM091505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin: "International Review"]

[Text] The Lessons of Recent History

The week that ends today has seen the anniversaries of three comparatively recent international events: the Final Act of the CSCE was signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975; on 5 August 1963 representatives of the USSR, the United States, and Britain signed a treaty in Moscow banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, space, and under water; on 6 August 1945 the United States dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima.

The atomic bombing of Hiroshima, and subsequently Nagasaki, was not prompted by any military need since the outcome of the war was already decided. It was a stake on the future by the most aggressive U.S. imperialist circles. In fact, the fires of World War II were still burning in some places when Washington began to lay the foundations of the global hegemonist policy which the present U.S. Administration is conducting so zealously.

Of course, powerful forces have stood in the way of the implementation of this policy which now threatens mankind with a worldwide Hiroshima. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are in the vanguard. It was the Soviet initiatives, consistently and persistently implemented within the framework of the Leninist foreign policy, which led to the conclusion of a whole series of international treaties and agreements strengthening the cause of peace in the sixties and seventies.

Particularly significant among them is the Final Act of the CSCE which opened up broad prospects for the further continuation, deepening, and widening of the process of relaxation of international tension. But since it was signed the situation in the world, in particular the European Continent, has deteriorated sharply through the fault of the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, which saw detente as a danger to their imperial ambitions. But they will not succeed in completely burying the cause which originated in Helsinki. This is confirmed by the accord reached in Madrid on the fruitful completion of the meeting of the participants of the all-European conference. The final sessions are to take place on 7-9 September. One cannot imagine, stated the foreign minister of Spain, the host country, one state (he was referring to Malta) being able to prevent general agreement from being reached.

The treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the three environments occupied a prominent place among the large-scale international treaties and agreements which have been signed during the detente period and which are continuing to serve their purpose.

It should be said, however, that this treaty has not had its logical continuation and development which could and should have been a new treaty on the total and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. Fred Warner Neal, vice president of the American Committee on East-West Accord, wrote about this the other day in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES: "An accord was reached under the Carter administration in connection with a treaty banning all nuclear tests. Our side was satisfied with the verification procedures approved by Moscow and it only remained for the details to be worked out when President Carter abandoned the talks, which the Reagan administration has not resumed. Our chief representative at the talks, (G. York), reckons that there is nothing to prevent the very swift conclusion of an all-embracing test ban treaty unless political obstacles are placed in its way."

Who is erecting the "political obstacles" and why can be seen from an article by another U.S. author, Jerome Wiesner, honorary president and professor at MIT, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Supporting the idea of a freeze on nuclear weapons and delivery systems, he notes, in part: "If tests of existing and new missiles and nuclear weapons were halted this would result in an increasing loss of confidence in their reliability and an uncertainty whether a missile or bomb would function when the relevant button was pressed. This is what the advocates of a first strike do not like about a freeze."

Incidentally, J. Wiesner recalls the words of the current U.S. President who described the idea of a freeze as a "fatal mistake" which was supported by most Americans who were polled on the matter last fall. Although the author omits to mention the fact that the Soviet Government, on instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet, recently proposed to the governments of three Western powers and to the PRC that all states possessing nuclear weapons freeze them both quantitatively, and qualitatively, his article, which bore the expressive title "Dumping Weapon Stockpiles," should leave even the reader who is not absolutely at fault in no doubt that freeze opponents and first-strike supporters should be sought in the upper echelons of the present Washington administration. No propaganda subterfuge can disguise this fact, which is also confirmed at the current Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic armaments.

The latest rounds of these talks have now ended and the next ones take place in the fall. Further mass public actions against the implementation of the Pentagon and NATO's plans are also planned for the fall. It is indicative that Washington is becoming more and more on edge as this period approaches. The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL writes that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Burt "has booked a permanent ticket for trips between Washington and Brussels" and "in the next few months he will have to fly across the Atlantic every fortnight" to "ensure that the Europeans remain obedient."

During a meeting with A. Cunhal the other day, Yu.V. Andropov said, in particular, that as a result of the unconstructive position of the United States, which is striving to upset the balance of power in the European Continent in its favor, the talks in Geneva are effectively in a state of deadlock and the European peoples may be faced with a very dangerous situation threatening their peaceful life and future.

More and more peoples not only in Western Europe but in the United States and throughout the world are realizing this and are joining in the active struggle against the implementation of militarist plans.

"Reagan's Big Stick"

The nuclear arms race is an integral part of the U.S. President's "crusade" against communism. Basically, it is a campaign against all the forces of peace, freedom, democracy, and progress.

Having been brandished in the Near East, "Reagan's big stick" (an expression used by the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK) is now being raised against the countries of Central America. It is indicative that the same old myth about the general communist, and specifically Soviet, threat is being used in this case to justify the fueling of tension. If you listen to senior White House figures you might think that they are saving El Salvador and Honduras, as well as other countries in the area, from imminent aggression by Nicaragua and Cuba who are backed, of course, by the Soviet Union.

According to J. Reston of THE NEW YORK TIMES "Reagan looked very bad at his television press conference because he tried to propose that the dispatch of warships and Marines to Central America was a 'commonplace' event."

Nothing new, he said, just a repetition of something that has been done many times before. When he put forward this argument the President, as far as one can judge, was very nervous, which is not surprising."

Out of fairness one should say that the President's critics are not quite right. When you remember the way the United States was drawn into the war in Indochina the dispatch of warships and Marines to Central America, although not entirely commonplace, has a precedent.

The actions of the U.S. President and his administration have caused a storm of indignation throughout Latin America and profound alarm not only among broad circles of the U.S. public, but also in Congress where Senators E. Kennedy and G. Hart and Congressman E. Markey have submitted a bill in both houses prohibiting the dispatch of U.S. forces to Central America to conduct military maneuvers or for any other purpose without congressional authorization.

Washington's new adventure is causing anxiety far from the Western Hemisphere. At a previous EEC session the heads of the nine West European states and governments saw fit to dissociate themselves from U.S. policy in Central America whose problems, they declared, "cannot be solved by military means and a settlement can only be achieved by means of a solution worked out in that region, one envisaging respect for the principles of noninterference and inviolability of borders."

But now, a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent reports, "throughout Europe anxiety has begun to grow in connection with fears that the Reagan administration is headed for military confrontation in Central America." Basically, what the West Europeans are saying is that the U.S. Administration has imposed oversimplified anticommunist notions of the world on the complex interplay of living realities in Central America, the correspondent states.

The Spanish paper EL PAIS notes that to restrict the region's problem "to the framework of notions about the East-West struggle and to attribute everything North Americans do not like to Cuban and Soviet machinations is to hamper a profound understanding of the situation and to allow the use of military escalation in search of a solution." The Italian paper LA REPUBBLICA is rightly alarmed: The U.S. Administration is "tumbling headlong into the quagmire of a new Vietnam." The leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Willy Brandt, also warns that a military conflict may flare up in Central America.

There were discernable nuances in the reactions of government circles of the U.S. NATO allies to Washington's recent actions. According to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, who is preparing for the "hot fall" of action against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, fears that an armed conflict in Central America would make it harder for him to defend Washington and the Reagan administration's dedication "to the achievement of solutions at the negotiating table and not by military means." Spain's reaction "is reminiscent of suppressed fury." However, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, remembering her government's actions during the Falklands crisis and the help it received at the time from the United States, supported the U.S. President's policy, stating in the House of Commons that the United States is "free to conduct military exercises (!) in Latin America." It takes one to know one, so to speak.

Official Paris, until recently sharply critical of Washington's policy in Central America, found itself in a very awkward situation.

Africa in the Sights

Imperialist and neocolonialist circles are making increasing attempts to internationalize the protracted conflict in one of the poorest countries of the world -- the Republic of Chad -- which has been going on for nearly two decades. Every day the teletype brings new reports of mass supplies of arms and other military equipment to the pro-Western regime in this Central African state and reports the sending in of mercenaries. Both the former colonial center, France, and the United States are engaged in interference in the internal affairs of the young independent state which is going through a difficult period in its formation. More and more they are involving certain other countries, in particular Zaire, in their dirty work.

What is attracting them, you might be wondering, to such a remote part of Africa? This question is answered by an AFP correspondent who recalls that "Chad adjoins three regions of the continent -- the Sahara, Sahel, and Equatorial zones. Moreover, Chad stands at the gates of the Red Sea, being separated from it only by an unstable Sudan, and consequently, from Saudi Arabia and seas which do not freeze over." "The responsibility for all this," the correspondent was told by a French diplomat, "rests with the Americans. As for French-speaking Africa, that's our business."

Well, that's a candid statement. Indeed, the matter is not confined to Chad alone. The U.S. Administration is again threatening, in particular, Chad's neighbor, Libya, accusing it of aggression in line with a scenario which has been played through before in other parts of the world.

Meanwhile, in addition to the continuing military deliveries to Chad, the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" is cruising in close proximity to the Libyan coast. U.S. aircraft are making provocative flights from it over Libyan territorial waters. At the same time, there has been an announcement of forthcoming U.S. military maneuvers involving Somali forces in the Horn of Africa. They will be directed by U.S. Central Command (Centcom) whose sphere of action includes 19 states in Asia, Africa, and the Indian Ocean. In turn, these maneuvers will be coordinated with others taking place in Egypt, Sudan, and Oman.

The saber rattling in Central America and in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the India Ocean can only mean that U.S. imperialism intends to continue fueling tension in the world and intensifying the arms race. In these conditions the peoples of the world need to be supremely vigilant.

U.S. MEDITERRANEAN 'AGGRESSION' CRITICIZED

PM101427 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Pustov: "Observer's Notes": "The Mediterranean Is Not an American Lake"]

[Text] It is hard to establish now who was the originator of the sinister epithet "unsinkable aircraft carrier" that began to appear in the pages of the American press. It is applied in Washington to dozens of islands and even entire countries where the Stars and Stripes have been raised: Japan and Okinawa, the Philippines, Diago Garcia, Crete and Sicily, the Appennine and Pyrenean Peninsulas, the Azores Archipelago, Iceland and Greenland.... There are many of them, and all these "unsinkables" play a very appreciable role in a global system which numbers more than 1,500 U.S. military bases and installations on the territory of other states.

But even this is not enough for the Pentagon. It has never ceased improving its existing outposts of aggression and seeking new ones. Recently this activeness has become particularly noticeable in the Mediterranean and on the near and distant approaches to it.

The buildup of the American military presence in the Mediterranean is accounted for not only by its proximity to European socialist states. It is precisely from there, from the southern flank of the aggressive NATO bloc, that the United States has the possibility of most effectively threatening the Near and Middle East as well, keeping North Africa in its sights, and putting pressure on its south European allies.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already reported on the dense web of bases ensnaring Italy, the preparations to deploy American nuclear cruise missiles at Comiso (Sicily), and the turning of the population of the island and of all Italy into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. A curious fact shedding additional light on the transatlantic militarists' perfidious designs has now become public knowledge. It turns out that the deployment of cruise missiles in West Europe and at Comiso in particular -- irrespective, moreover, of the European allies' consent -- was planned by the Americans back in 1977. It was planned in deep secrecy from the West European public, and was unconnected with the Soviet SS-20 missiles, whose existence was subsequently used by Washington and NATO as a formal pretext to pose an additional nuclear missile threat to the Soviet Union.

And not to the Soviet Union alone. In Algeria, Egypt, and other North African and Near East countries understanding of the nuclear danger hanging over the Arab East is growing. "The missiles which it is planned to deploy in Sicily," K. Muhyi al-Din, general secretary of Egypt's National Progressive Party, declares, "will pose a direct threat to North Africa and the Near East, and U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger does not rule out the possibility of nuclear war breaking out in the Near East region."

The nuclear threat is supplemented by the growing threat of armed invasion by the large military formations being knocked together especially for this purpose in the United States. To ensure their rapid transfer the Pentagon is seeking to create additional transshipment points and other infrastructure on the route from the United States across the Atlantic and the Mediterranean to the Near East and, recently, also to Africa, using the events in Chad as a pretext.

In the spring and summer of this year the United States signed documents with Spain and Greece under which American military bases are to remain in those countries for a long time. These actions have been sharply criticized by the democratic public of Spain and Greece. It warns that Washington, disregarding the stipulations included in the new agreements, could try to use its bases in those countries as intermediate bridgeheads for transferring the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force to the Near East, the Persian Gulf zone, or Africa with the aim of supporting Israel's expansionist policy and suppressing national liberation movements.

Equally serious misgivings are also voiced by the Turkish public in connection with the Pentagon's plans to deploy subunits of the same Rapid Deployment Force at military bases in eastern Anatolia with the plan to modernize 11 military airfields, some of which are located near the Soviet Union's borders. At two airfields -- Mus and Batmah -- it is planned to construct large nuclear ammunition depots. Turks describe the role allocated to their country of "guardian" of the strategic interests of a power on the other side of the Atlantic as extremely risky. Ankara, the newspaper CUMHURİYET emphasizes, must not yield to Reagan's policy, which has reached dangerous proportions.

A wave of protests and indignation rises up wherever Yankees in military uniform set foot. The peoples are becoming increasingly profoundly aware that American bases and garrisons turn their countries not into "unsinkable aircraft carriers" but into potential counter-strike targets.

The United States is now putting particular pressure on Portugal. The Pentagon and NATO staffs call it a "strategic triangle." Its "angles" are formed by the continental part of the country, the Azores, and the Madeira Archipelago. Talks on extending the U.S. lease on the large Lajes airbase in the Azores have been going on for a long time. The base's strategic importance is determined by its location approximately halfway between the United States and the Near East, and by the fact that it has been used repeatedly in the past, in "crisis situations," for transferring American gendarme forces to the Arab East and the Persian Gulf zone.

Washington's demands are not confined to extending the lease and even modernizing the Lajes base -- which presupposes enlarging its territory, building another landing strip and additional fuel depots, installing the latest radar equipment, making the sea harbor deeper for bigger American ships to call, and increasing the size of the American garrison which already has approximately 2,000 men. The transatlantic senior partner is trying to secure airfields and ports in mainland Portugal, so the West German newspaper DIE WELT points out, "to transport and support the Rapid Deployment Force if it has to be used in the Near East or the Persian Gulf region." The Pentagon has its sights, in particular, on the base at Beja, which is used by West German Air Force flight personnel.

The American bases in South European NATO countries are also allocated an important place in Washington's neocolonialist plans, as can be seen in the example of the escalation of the present conflict in Chad. The purpose of the escalation is to impose on the Chadian people a regime favorable to the West, to subordinate that African country to U.S. and NATO military-strategic interests, and to turn it into one more Pentagon bridgehead for its subversive and aggressive actions against the progressive states of North and Central Africa. It is significant that it is precisely by way of the Azores and the Canaries, which belong to Spain, that an "air bridge" has been set up, across which American military transport aircraft are delivering large consignments of weapons from the United States to the Hissein Habre regime. Nor is the transfer of weapons stockpiled directly on American bases in the continental part of West Europe ruled out either.

Let us recall that the Israeli military's brigandage in Lebanon was accompanied by the concentration of U.S. 6th Fleet ships off the coasts of that long-suffering country. This was psychological support for the aggressor and pressure on his victim. The brazen U.S. interference in the purely internal Chad conflict is now being accompanied by a provocative show of strength by the same fleet in the southern Mediterranean. American ships on combat alert have hastened to Libya's shores, and aircraft based on the nuclear-powered carrier "Dwight D. Eisenhower" are carrying out provocative flights, seeking a pretext for an armed clash and an attack on Libya. As AFP significantly points out, the 6th Fleet command which is carrying out this crude anti-Libyan action maintains direct contact with an American command post in Chad dealing with the supply of weapons and military advisers. Washington is also seeking to escalate and internationalize the internal conflict in Chad by involving the European NATO allies in it, plus a number of African countries with pro-Western regimes.

"The Soviet Union," the TASS statement reads, "resolutely condemns these illegal actions which threaten peace and international security. They must be stopped. An end must be put to the tyranny of imperialist states."

The Paris publication AFRIQUE-ASIE provides a noteworthy definition of the adventurist aims of the U.S. militarist intrigues on NATO's southern flank and in a number of African countries. These dangerous intrigues reflect, according to the magazine, Washington's desire to "lock up the Mediterranean," that is, a very important region connecting three continents and having exits to the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean.

To "lock" it so as to threaten Algeria, Libya, Cyprus, Syria, and other sovereign states "guilty" of refusing to obey the transatlantic diktat. So as to turn this region into a launch area for a nuclear first-strike against the Soviet Union and its allies, whose policy is aimed at thwarting the hegemonist plans of the forces of aggression and reaction headed by U.S. imperialism.

The history of recent centuries has known many examples of unsuccessful bids for undivided sway in the Mediterranean. The British colonialists spent a long time striving for it. The same thing was sought by the dictator Mussolini, who came to a shameful end. The Mediterranean was not a lake for the British or for the Italian fascist leader. Nor will the present aspirants to world supremacy succeed in "locking" it up, however many "unsinkable" bridgeheads of aggression they may construct.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON RACISM RESULTS SUMMARIZED

LD102112 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva August 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The general discussion ended here today at the current second world conference on action to combat racism and racial discrimination. An overwhelming majority of speakers stigmatized the Pretoria regime for brutal racist terror both in the Republic of South Africa itself and in Namibia, which is illegally occupied by it. They emphasized that apartheid and racial discrimination are a crime against humanity, a disgraceful and inadmissible anachronism.

Delegates to the conference spoke with concern and indignation of the South African racists' unceasing aggressive attacks against Angola and other neighboring African states, emphasizing that this threatens peace and security not only in Africa's south but also far beyond it.

The delegates of socialist countries as well as of many developing ones, representatives of the SWAPO and the ANC of South Africa, and of international public organizations, emphasized that the system of apartheid would have long collapsed and that the Republic of South Africa could not have pursued its present aggressive policy against African states if the USA and a number of other Western powers did not give constant and wide political, military, financial, economic, and other support to the Pretoria regime.

Facts given in the delegates' speeches indicate that Washington invariably blocks the adoption at the United Nations of all-embracing and strict sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. The USA and some other Western countries provide Pretoria with newest military equipment.

Attention was drawn to the immense danger posed to independent Africa and to peace around the world by the joint work of the South African racists and the Israeli Zionists on creating nuclear weapons of their own. Pretoria emissaries in a practically open way recruit mercenaries in Britain and some other Western countries for bandit raids on Angola and on other African states.

Data on the West's growing economic contacts with the regime of apartheid are given in speeches made by the participants in the conference and in documents which have been circulated at the Palace of Nations. The number of industrial and transportation firms, banks, and insurance companies of the West -- of the USA, in the first place -- which operate in the Republic of South Africa and Namibia has already exceeded three thousand.

Thus, U.S. direct investments, in particular, exceed 2,000 million dollars while goods exchanged between the United States and the Republic of South Africa run at more than 6,000 million dollars. The banks of the USA, Britain, and eleven other Western countries granted loans to the Republic of South Africa to the tune of 2,800 million dollars in 1979-82 alone. A big role in the Republic of South Africa is played by transnational corporations (TNC). One of UN reports directly points out that TNC activities undermine the international community's efforts to combat apartheid.

Tel Aviv's aggressive policy, the Israeli authorities' terror in the occupied Arab territories, the intervention in Lebanon, and the monstrous massacre of refugees in Sabra and Shatilah were condemned as well. Many speakers said Zionism is a variety of racism and that discrimination and genocide against Arab population, and Israel's refusal to satisfy the Palestinians' legitimate right to create a state of their own, cannot be tolerated.

A number of delegates noted the danger of neo-Nazi and neofascist movements which exist in the USA and some other Western countries and which, basing themselves on the "racial supremacy" theory inherited from Hitler, are the nutrient medium for racism.

REAGAN MEETS SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICANS

LD101334 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

President Reagan had a White House meeting, a second one in the last few days, with the leaders of organizations of Spanish-speaking Americans. Nothing was officially told to members of the press about the contents of these talks. But according to well-informed sources the President used this meeting to persuade Spanish-speaking Americans that the administration 'sympathizes' with the position of citizens of Latin American extraction and is doing everything in its power to ease their lot. As during his previous meeting the President laid emphasis on promises of a "better life" for them.

The White House's heightened interest in this group of the U.S. population is easy to explain. There are about 6 million Spanish-speaking Americans with voting rights in the USA. Although Reagan has not yet officially announced his intention to seek re-election for another term he has visibly stepped up his hunt for votes. It is in connection with this, so far undeclared, election campaign that Reagan is going to tour southern states at the weekend in order to canvass for votes among Spanish-speaking Americans.

A record number of people of Latin American extraction voted for Reagan in the 1980 election as they believed his promises of "general prosperity". But the situation has changed sharply since then. Reagan's election promises were never kept. And the Spanish-speaking Americans were the first to find this out for themselves. Reagan himself recently admitted that the unemployment rate among Spanish-speaking Americans is much above the national average and has now reached 12.3 per cent. Jobless figures are still higher among them and reportedly reached 30 per cent. The level of poverty has also risen sharply: Almost one in three people of Latin American extraction now live in poverty in the USA.

Summing up the sentiments of this group of the U.S. population, the press admits that these people are increasingly discontented with the policy of the White House.

REAGAN'S FIVE-COUNTRY ASIAN TOUR PREVIEWED

LD101755 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes: Preparations has begun in Washington for President Reagan's scheduled visit to a number of countries of the Asian-Pacific area at the beginning of November. A White House spokesman has stated that the President intends to emphasize the importance which the USA attaches to the region. The spokesman has said that U.S. interests in that part of the world grew rapidly in the past decade in view of problems existing there. U.S. political and military commitments in the region have acquired special importance.

The U.S. President's tour of Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines is really an outstanding phenomenon. The region's "importance" to Washington is emphasized first of all by the fact that the USA has long turned it already into the second (after Europe) focus of its military bases and base facilities which are designed to guard U.S. "vital interests", i.e. the right to exercise its sway in the area which is thousands of miles away from America.

It is precisely there that a considerable part of the Pacific-Ocean grouping of U.S. Armed Forces at a strength of about 150,000 is stationed. It is provided with nuclear-missile weapons the number of which amounts to four thousand units. U.S. aircraft-carrier groups with planes carrying nuclear weapons, surface ships and submarines with cruise missiles with a range of up to 3,700 km, and other offensive weapons are stationed there.

The importance of the region is also stressed in Washington's "new military strategy" for Asia, which was worked out a year ago and which envisages active drawing of the countries of the region into the U.S. strategy of global confrontation. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that for the strategy to be implemented the U.S. Government demands that Japan and South Korea broaden their commitments to "ensure security" in North-East Asia. The newspaper pointed out that the administration expects that South-East Asian countries will resist Vietnam and will give support to the United States efforts to transfer military might to the Indian Ocean and to the oil-producing areas of the Persian Gulf.

In the past year Washington did a good deal to translate into life this strategy which is dangerous to peace and stability in Asia. South Korea and Japan are being turned into U.S. forward-based staging areas. Japan is increasingly getting drawn into direct military partnership with the USA by building up its military muscles and assuming the functions of gendarme in the area which stretches to beyond a thousand miles from its shores and by turning its territory into a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier" with nuclear weapons.

The figures of the U.S. Administration have also greatly succeeded in preventing the normalisation of the South-East Asian countries' relations with the states of Indochina and in maintaining an atmosphere of confrontation around the "Kampuchean problem" which has been created by outside forces, and in frustrating efforts aimed at making South-East Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. Washington, while building up its military presence in the area, demands that ASEAN countries intensify their military preparations, advocates their holding multilateral military exercises with the participation of U.S. armed forces, and insists on standardisation of armament and combat equipment, and tries to create their joint stockpiles there in case of new interventions in the region.

It was precisely the militarist activity, which is being stepped up by Washington, that has created problems and has sharply aggravated the situation in the region and put in jeopardy the security and vital interests of many sovereign states situated there. Therefore the administration's attempts at justifying the militarist activity by pleading "problems existing there" look absurd. It is not fortuitous that Washington is looking for various pretexts to divert attention from its own military preparations and to justify its policy which is fraught with serious consequences. One of such pretexts is the so-called "Soviet threat". It does not require much effort to prove that no such threat exists in actual fact. The USSR does not seek any privileges for itself in the area. Neither does it have military bases there, unlike the USA which has created a whole network of them. Soviet ships which pass through the area do not compare either by tonnage or armament with the U.S. naval forces which are there on a permanent basis. Soviet ships, unlike U.S. ones, are not intended for operations against targets on shore either.

Our state is fundamentally against any power's establishing a sphere of interests or influence anywhere in the area. Together with the other Warsaw Treaty countries, the USSR comes out in favour of contributing to the strengthening of peace in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area and of looking for a solution to the problems by political means.

A direct threat to Asian states is posed by the U.S. Administration's aggressive aspirations and by the course towards militarising Asia and towards turning a number of states and territories in the area into hostages of U.S. nuclear strategy. This militarist course which leads to destabilisation of the situation in the region is being countered by the USSR's concrete programme of actions aimed at making Asia a continent of peace and goodneighbourliness.

U.S. SEEN TRYING TO THWART 'NEW WATERGATE' PROBE

LD092123 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

The U.S. Administration is not above any, even most sordid, method in an attempt to prevent an objective investigation into the scandal caused by the stealing by "Reagan men" of important Democratic Party papers in the course of the election campaign of 1980.

As if following a command, the U.S. press began publishing stories, clearly inspired by the White House, and slandering Congressman Donald Albosta, who heads an independent investigation into the "new Watergate" in the Capitol. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST claims, referring to some "papers" presented to it, that five months ago the congressman was allegedly trying to interfere unlawfully in the investigation by the Justice Department into the financial failure of the company, one of whose owners is Albosta's relative. Donald Albosta said that the whole of his "interference" reduced to a request addressed to the Justice Department as regards how the things were going, and this is not a violation of any rules or laws. He has also refuted the accusation of financial machinations made against him several days ago.

It is noteworthy that the "exposures" are cooked up and dished to the press by the Justice Department, which is headed by W. Smith, a close friend of President Reagan. It is not fortuitous also that the campaign of baiting the congressmen was launched when the subcommittee of Donald Albosta got access to archives of the Hoover Institute of War, Revolution and Peace, on whose stocks are papers in connection with the stealing of the confidential papers of former President J. Carter. The present administration not only bound the subcommittee hand and foot by agreeing to provide it with information from the archives, which the FBI would consider as concerning the case, but is also trying to bring psychological pressure to bear on the legislators carrying out the investigation. The administration clearly hopes that this tactic will enable it to distract public attention from the "new Watergate" and hush up the affair.

U.S. PUBLIC REPORTED DESIRING DETENTE RETURN

LD101857 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- Editor-in-Chief of the magazine USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] Nikolay Turkatenko contributes to its August issue an article, headlined "Anxieties of Thinking Americans", in the section "To a Topical Theme".

"Rank-and-file Americans, many politicians, public and religious leaders, and prominent U.S. scientists demand that official Washington should renounce the policy of power confrontation with the Soviet Union and many other countries, they are upholding most vigorously and in a well-substantiated way the only reasonable alternative: The return to detente in Soviet-American relations, restoration and the broadest possible development of economic, scientific and cultural links, creation of a favorable atmosphere for constructive negotiations on the most topical problems of the present, primarily on problems of limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments."

Perhaps for the first time in the years after the Caribbean crisis of 1962 America has been experiencing such strong shocks, which follow one after another, one is stronger than another. These are the waste of ever new hundreds of billions dollars for the nuclear arms race and the Washington-announced plans of transferring the arm race into outer space, and the conceptions of "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war.

Pragmatic Americans, Turkatenko writes, realise that to use a nuclear club would signify to commit a national suicide. They realise that despite loud slogans like "bring back to America the former might and role in world affairs", without stopping at the use of force in proclaiming that [sentence as received].

The broadest masses of the U.S. population are rising up for struggle against the nuclear threat, against the course of total confrontation. Well known are the mass anti-nuclear movement which is mounting in the United States, the resolutions demanding the freeze of the arms race, adopted by municipal councils in scores of cities of the country. Considering such sentiments, prominent American religious leaders and also many big American scientists and specialists in the sphere of international relations joined the anti-nuclear movement.

Touching upon the anti-nuclear activity of religious, scientific and public circles, the editor-in-chief points out that the stand of the Soviet Union in such a cardinal sphere as the problem of limitation of the arms race and lessening of the threat of a nuclear war is absolutely clear: Not to start the arms race where it has not begun, and to end it where it is under way. The Soviet Union, as it has long been known to all, has always scrupulously honoured the agreements that were attained -- both with the United States and other countries, it has always been advocating peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

PSYCHIATRY DELEGATION HEAD INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW

LD101001 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Currently, a representative group of 85 American psychiatrists is visiting the Soviet Union. The trip was organized by the Soviet travel agency Intourist and American professional seminar consultants. After a brief stay in Moscow, the American guests have left for Sochi, a health resort on the Black Sea. The group's final destination is the city of Leningrad, wherefrom the American psychiatrists will fly to the United States.

Before the group's departure from Moscow, our correspondent Viktor Yenikayev introduced Dr Abraham Halpern, president of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law.

[Begin recording] [Halpern] We're here as a group to both visit the country and see the marvellous buildings and sights but also to have some understanding of the Soviet psychiatric establishment and the programs of delivery of services to the people who suffer from mental illness. That is the concern of those of us here who are psychiatrists.

[Yenikeyev] Is it an official part of your program or is it an unofficial part of your program?

[Halpern] Well, I would say it's official, certainly as far as I'm concerned it's official; it's designed to as much as we possibly can visit with our Soviet colleagues to discuss with them problems of mutual interest and thus far I've not been disappointed.

[Yenikeyev] Well, could you please say more about the institutions you have visited in this country, Moscow in particular.

[Halpern] Yes, in Moscow we had an opportunity to visit one of the larger hospitals and I must say that the services provided there, the programs that are set up, the type of psychiatric treatments for the major mental illnesses are very similar to what goes on in the United States; that we're dealing with the same kinds of disorders, certainly the major mental disorders, schizophrenia for example or manic-depressive illness or the serious depressions: they are really replicas of what we experience and I don't think that there'll be any problem in an American psychiatrist coming to the Soviet Union to work as a psychiatrist, all he'd need to do is know the language and I would say exactly the same is true in the case of a Soviet psychiatrist coming to the United States. So we have at least there a mutuality of interests and competence. The visit to the Central Institute of Psychiatry of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR was a very interesting visit and it was a very disturbing visit too because we became fully aware in that meeting with the intensity of the feeling of Soviet psychiatrists concerning the withdrawal of the Soviets from the World Psychiatric Association and of the factors that provoked that withdrawal. We have committed a great mistake by attacking Soviet psychiatry and blaming it for some of the deficiencies in the legal system. I believe that some of the great leaders in psychiatry in America, Laurence Cole, the former president of the American Psychiatric Association, Alfred Friedman, also a former president, are dismayed, utterly dismayed at the action of the American Psychiatric Association and the British Psychiatric Association in this regard. I hope still that a proper apology is directed to the Russian psychiatrists so that they can resume their membership in the World Psychiatric Association and so that we can all work together in our science and in the improvement of our clinical methods and share our knowledge. They withdrew, they withdrew because they didn't like the hostile attacks that were directed against them, they could have remained in, a majority of the countries would have voted to keep them in but the idea that they are defamed in such a scurrilous and vilifying way shames the whole world of psychiatry, and I personally believe in their protest but I earnestly hope that now that they have registered their protest and now that we can focus on the real issue, that they will come back.

[Yenikeyev] Dr. Halpern, let's hope that in the near future normal contacts between the Soviet and American doctors will be established and let us hope that it's not your first visit to this country [as heard] and that you'll be able to come here, well, under quite normal conditions when the two associations, I mean the American and the Soviet associations have normal contacts.

[Halpern] Well, let me say one more word, I want to thank personally Professor Murad Vartanyan, and his wonderful staff for their gracious hospitality, sharing with us everything there was to see in the institute, sharing with us not only their successes but also their problems and encouraging the people-to-people visitation during this very difficult period of organizational preparation.

I hope that this will be corrected soon; the psychiatric establishment in the Soviet Union has made enormous strides and we have much to learn from them and to prevent the interchange because of some peculiar political pressure I think would be disastrous for both our peoples.

[Yenikeyev] Well and this is probably my last question, well what is your professional view of an average Soviet citizen you probably meet just, you know, in a shop, in the street or elsewhere?

[Halpern] So far my experience has been exciting; I've traveled at great distances from the hotel on my own, I saw no secret policeman following me, nobody looked at me suspiciously [laughter]. I've heard stories of how strange-looking people in black hats, black cars and black coats will follow you all over; I was able to go into a taxi, I wasn't able to speak the language but somehow I made my wishes known and it has been so far a very exciting and enjoyable experience. I hope more Americans are able to do it.

[Yenikeyev] Well, thank you very much for a very nice interview, Dr. Halpern. Thank you. [end recording] That was the interview Dr Abraham Halpern gave to our correspondent, Viktor Yenikeyev. Dr Halpern is President of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law. The views expressed in the interview, Dr Halpern pointed out, are his personal, not those of a public official.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL MEETS SUPREME SOVIET CHIEFS

PM091902 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] M. Prud'homme, chairman of the Canadian House of Commons External Affairs and National Defense Commission, paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet on 8 August.

The guest was received by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities. During the friendly talk, M. Prud'homme was informed of the Soviet people's achievements in the economic, social, and cultural spheres. It was noted that parliamentary links are helping to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Canada. Topical international problems were also touched upon.

On the same day M. Prud'homme met with L.N. Tolkunov, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities' Foreign Affairs Commission. There was an exchange of opinions on a broad range of international problems and some questions of Soviet-Canadian relations.

A luncheon in honor of the guest was given on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities chairman.

JAPANESE FISHING BOAT REPORTEDLY IN USSR 'CUSTODY'

OW111249 Toyko KYODO in English 1243 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 11 KYODO -- A missing Japanese fishing boat appears to have been taken into custody by Soviet authorities for violation of Soviet territorial waters, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Contact was lost Wednesday morning with the 99.64-ton cuttlefish fishing boat No 21 Dairen Maru with five crewmen aboard, from Ishikawa Prefecture, while it was operating in the Sea of Japan. A fellow fishing boat in the area deduced from radar images that the Dairen Maru was searched and then taken northward by Soviet patrol boats.

On inquiry to the Soviet Union, the ministry was unofficially informed that Soviet authorities were investigating a Japanese fishing boat for violation of Soviet territorial waters.

The Dairen Maru is the second fishing boat from Ishikawa Prefecture taken into custody by the Soviet Union since last September.

U.S. PRESSURES JAPAN WITH 'PROTECTIONIST STEPS'

LD101017 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo August 10 TASS -- On the eve of the visit of U.S. President Reagan to Japan Washington is intensifying pressure on Tokyo in a bid to get from it the utmost concessions in the economic sphere. For that purpose, reports the newspaper "MAINICHI", a representative of the American Embassy had a meeting here with the General Secretary of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Susumu Nikaido and demanded, on the instruction of the White House, that Japan should broaden purchases of U.S. farm products as a measure to iron out the growing bilateral contradictions.

Susumu Nikaido declined the demand in no uncertain terms and added that the leaders of the two countries "should not attempt to such prosaic and auxillary problems as import of beef and oranges."

Encountering such a stand on the part of Tokyo, Washington makes it clear that it is ready to use "more efficient steps" to make the Far Eastern rival more tractable in trade and economic issues. The Reagan administration is extremely irritated by the U.S. growing deficit in trade with Japan which is to reach again this year, according to official estimates, 20,000 million dollars.

In these conditions Washington intensively blackmails Japan with possible protectionist steps and has already got down to taking real steps to restrict the trade offensive of its far eastern rival.

As is reported by the newspaper MAINICHI DAILY NEWS, more than 60 bills of a protectionist character are now at the U.S. Congress for consideration. Most of them are openly of an anti-Japanese character. Washington does not conceal that it will use these bills as "assault guns" against Tokyo if the Japanese side refuses, as before, to agree to serious concessions in the trade warfare between these powers of the capitalist world.

U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY CONTACTS 'STRENGTHENING'

LD102214 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The American aircraft carrier Midway, accompanied by other ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, has called at the Japanese port of Sasebo. Oleg Zhernov makes this comment.

American military vessels have lately been making more and more visits to Japanese ports. For example, in the spring, the nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise called at the port of Sasebo. Since the beginning of this year, American nuclear submarines have visited the port of Yokosuka 14 times. The Japanese Government authorized recently the calling at Japanese ports of the modernized battleship New Jersey, carrying Cruise missiles aboard.

More frequent visits of American military ships to Japan are the sign that American-Japanese military contacts are strengthening. Under the so-called security agreement, signed between Tokyo and Washington, the United States has some 120 military bases on Japanese territory where 50,000 American servicemen are stationed. As part of its policy of stepping up the arms race, the Reagan administration plans to deploy in Japan new most sophisticated mass destruction weapons and systems for their delivery. It's been reported about a possible deployment of cruise missiles and neutron weapons in Japan. Latest American nuclear aircraft F-16 are expected to be deployed at the Misawa base on Honshu Island.

The promotion of Japanese-American military contacts has another aspect to it. Within their framework, Washington is trying to partially delegate to Japan the functions of a regional policeman in the Far East and in Southeast Asia. The United States is actively helping Japan to rearm. The Japanese army already ranks as one of the best in Asia for its level of military and technical modernization and training. The sphere of activity of the Japanese armed forces was extended to 1,000 miles off the Japanese shores. Territories of some Southeast Asian countries become part of that zone. The United States is drawing more actively the Japanese military in the aggressive preparations on the Korean peninsula; consequently protests are mounting in many countries of the Asian and the Pacific regions against the obvious growth of militarist trends in Japan's policies. The countries, members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, are resolutely opposing the militarization plans of Japan.

The Australian foreign minister declared recently that Australia would be gravely concerned if Japan decided to increase her military spending either on her own initiative or under outside pressure.

Japan's militarization programs and the strengthening of American-Japanese military contacts cause protests in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other Asian countries. There are political circles in Asia, however, that hold an ambiguous stand with regard to the revival of the Japanese militarism.

Spokesmen of one country that was one of the first and main victims of the Japanese militarism in the thirties and the forties prefer today not to denounce publicly Japan's remilitarization, obviously approving it thereby. Such a stand is worthy of every regret, since it makes much more complicated the efforts aimed at ensuring peace on the Asian Continent.

CPSU, STATE OFFICIALS MEET INDIA'S JYOTI BASU

BK081023 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 31 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Moscow, July 30 -- Mr Jyoti Basu said today that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had agreed to keep in touch with the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M] and continue discussions on the latter's request for the establishment of party-to-party relations, reports PTI.

Mr Basu held discussions here yesterday with Mr Vadim Zagladin, First Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU, and the academician, Mr Rostislav Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the department. The discussion on party-to-party relations was in continuation of the talk Mr Basu had here in 1980 with Mr Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Secretary and head of the International Department. Mr Basu noted in his talk yesterday how the CPI-M had now established relations with the Communist parties in China, Romania, North Korea, Vietnam and Cuba and its regular discussions even with the Italian Communist Party. He wanted similar formalization of relations with the CPSU, which maintains correspondence with the CPI-M and invites CPI-M leaders to the Soviet Union.

The CPSU now recognizes only the Communist Party of India led by Mr C. Rajeswara Rao, but has hinted that the two Communist parties in India should come together. Mr Basu agreed with CPSU representatives that there was no hurry and that they should keep in touch. Mr Basu said that CPSU representatives "know our views on foreign policy" and know too that we support Mrs Gandhi's government in some spheres.

He discussed Indo-Soviet cooperation in trade and industry, with particular reference to West Bengal, at meetings he had with Mr Aleksey Manzhulo, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, yesterday and with Mr V.L. Litvinenko, Deputy Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, on Thursday.

Mr Basu wanted the Soviet Union to add to their West Bengal shopping list, which now includes jute, tea and leather and to take up new power projects. He said it was agreed that the discussions should be continued between him and Soviet representatives in Delhi and Calcutta as ultimately decisions had to be taken by the Soviet and the Indian Governments.

AFGHAN BAND 'RINGLEADERS' LAY DOWN ARMS

LD102224 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Aug 83

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] Afghan television has shown a series of reports on bands of counterrevolutionaries belonging to the so-called Hezbi-Islam or Islamic Party, which have laid down their arms and gone over to the side of the Republic's government. The reports tell of the crimes of the notorious defenders of Islam. There have been terrorists acts against activists of Afghanistan's People's Democratic Party, the murders of peaceful inhabitants, and acts of arson and destruction against national economic installations, schools, hospitals and mosques. (Wolmar Ahmad) and (Mohammad Nasim) former ringleaders of the bands, related how they had undergone special training in camps in neighboring Pakistan, where the ringleaders of the various groups have entrenched themselves under the supervision of their American patrons. The training of the bandits before they are sent into Afghan territory has been taking place under the guidance of American instructors and also representatives of some other countries.

PROTESTS GREET U.S. CRUISER AT NEW ZEALAND PORTS

LD101503 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Canberra August 10 TASS -- The entry of the American nuclear missile cruiser "Texas" into the Wellington harbour has been received with protests by the residents of New Zealand. According to reports from the capital of New Zealand, seamen of ferries and coastal trade ships, cruising between northern and southern islands, went on strike in protest against the entry of the Pentagon's unbidden visitor. Seamen of other trade unions of New Zealand are joining the striking ferry men. Last week the American missile cruiser was also met with protests in the Auckland port where it entered for "a nuclear visit".

In the recent time American missile-carriers with nuclear weapons aboard have been systematically cruising in international waters, specifically in the southern Pacific, and regularly calling at the ports of Australia, New Zealand, American bases in other countries to demonstrate their might. The Reagan administration does not conceal its readiness to make any region of the world a theatre of nuclear war for the sake of attaining its political and economic aims. The progressive public describes the entries of American nuclear missile carriers, aircraft-carriers and other floating islands of nuclear death into ports of other countries as a grave threat to security of peoples and meets such "visitors" with protests and indignation.

WEST BACKS 'COUNTERREVOLUTION' IN POLAND

PM101357 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 31, Jul 83 pp 18-20

[V. Tsoppi article: "Poland and Its 'Well-Wishers'"]

[Excerpt] At the end of June President Reagan, addressing a meeting of Polish Americans in Chicago, quoted a passage, sacred to the Poles, from the national anthem of the Polish People's Republic: "Poland is not lost as long as we live." This was sacrilege, an act of deliberate provocation. What did "we" stand for in his mouth? America? Reagan and his entourage, who are ready to perpetrate any crime for the destruction of socialist Poland?

In that speech, the U.S. President also lectured the Polish people, for the umpteenth time, on good manners. He bewailed the collapse of the counterrevolutionary conspiracy, he solicited, he tempted. "If the Polish Government takes meaningful, liberalizing measures," he promised, "we are prepared to take equally significant and concrete steps of our own."

What we have here is, on the one hand, solidarity with and all-round support for the counterrevolutionary forces and, on the other, the carrot: behave like the good boys we want you to be, renounce your true selves, own up, and I, U.S. President by God's grace, will be lenient and give you a pat on the back. Failing to do so, you'll have only yourselves to blame.

Blackmail pure and simple. It is manifest in America's whole policy and propaganda towards Poland. The assault on socialism has failed -- never mind, let's try attrition. We might still succeed, with the help of the fifth column.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser and the "godfather" of the Polish counterrevolution, recently suggested lifting the U.S. sanctions against Polish fishing in American waters. In his words, "That would be the kind of small step that would signal good will. Yet the West would still keep in place, for future leverage, the more significant economic sanctions." He even indulged in dreams about the wonderful day when socialist Poland would surrender to that same counterrevolution which it has smashed, if not yet finished off. "Then," he specified, "we should undertake, along with Western Europe, a larger economic aid package," that is to say, one designed to fetter Poland hand and foot.

Some of those analyzing the causes behind the Polish crisis overlook one, in my view, significant factor. Poland's usurious creditors in the West were little worried about its debts snowballing into billions of dollars. They would not have given them a thought, had the counterrevolution carried the day. But in December 1981 those debts became a noose on Poland's neck. Well-wishers indeed.

THE WASHINGTON POST reports that "a top-secret interagency group has been meeting regularly...to assess what's happening in Poland and advise President Reagan on the proper U.S. response. The group consists of representatives of the Pentagon, State Department, Commerce Department, National Security Council, CIA, Treasury and Agriculture Department." It includes, the paper says, "detentists" (the carrot) and "troglydites" (the stick of sanctions). The confrontation is purely imaginary. Both parties, whatever the nuances of approach, want the President to keep afloat the anti-socialist opposition under the "Solidarity" signboard. The scenario of these top-secret "well-wishers" is based on the theory that "massive public demonstrations may once again sweep Poland on various anniversary dates." If these demonstrations fail to materialize, the "well-wishers" suggest that the West should further tighten the noose of economic sanctions. This would aggravate the Poles' position? So much the better. God willing, they will again come out against the government.... And so on, and so forth, as envisaged by that scenario. The same old vicious circle.

To break out of it, one must merely face the truth. One must realize that Poland is not a banana republic and never will be one and that neither stick nor carrot can alter or cancel this reality.

Washington, whose favorite tack is accusing Moscow of "exporting revolution," has a "Democracy Programme" also known as the "programme for exporting democracy." Actually, it is a programme for exporting counterrevolution. The U.S. has various channels for it. For instance, the AFL-CIO union centre has for years been providing huge sums to finance the establishment of U.S. type "workers" unions in other countries. The Force Ouvriere in France, the Histadruth in Israel and quite a few other capitalist-controlled union centres are AFL-CIO overseas offshoots. Particularly great hopes were pinned on the "Solidarity" organization, of which a spectacular career was expected. That career failed to materialize. The working people of socialist Poland shrank from the extremist leaders of that pseudo trade union, when they realized that their aim was to pave the road to power for the pro-imperialist forces. To this day, however, substantial forces. To this day, however, substantial sums are being channelled through the AFL-CIO to the hideouts of the counterrevolutionary bigwigs.

The Central Intelligence Agency, too, has a ramified network of agents in Poland. Their anti-socialist activities are directed by the reactionary Polish emigre organizations scattered across the West, which would not last a day without Washington funds. Giedroyc, the editor of the Paris-based Polish-language magazine KULTURA, was not lying, for once, when he said: "All U.S. allies have the benefit of American aid. So I see no reason why the Polish emigration should renounce it."

Every CIA office in Western Europe has its special field. The Brussels office called "Solidarity European Co-ordination Centre," supplies NATO with "raw material" for all manner of aggressive anti-Polish declarations and resolutions, thus oiling NATO's policy of gross interference in Polish affairs. It also handles EEC orders, keeping Common Market governments furnished with "arguments" for stepping up economic pressure on Poland.

The Vienna centre engages in "charity": Among other things it recruits Polish emigres, traitors to their country, for work in South Africa, where they, Whites, are assigned to the lowest but one category of citizens, just above the Africans.

A dense network of anti-Polish centres is active in West Germany. Radio Free Europe in Munich, officially described as a private organization funded by grants from the U.S. Congress, pours slander on Poland almost round the clock. This form of "exporting democracy" is attached special importance in Washington. It is not accidental that the post of President of Radio Free Europe, and also of Radio Liberty (the latter broadcasts in languages spoken in the USSR) is held by ex-Senator James Buckley, a notorious reactionary. Unconstrained by modesty, for which he has no use, he declares that "the Polish people, only by virtue of the existence of Radio Free Europe, were able to have full and complete coverage" of the events in Poland. "We, in effect say to ourselves: 'What would we... as Poles like to hear about?... And also, we are, in effect, a bulletin board for dissident people like Solidarity. When Solidarity issues a statement, we report it.' And so, that "we" equated with "Solidarity" and the Poles in general, stands not only for the Reagans but also for Buckley.

It has been stated time and time again that little credit is reflected on the Federal Republic of Germany by the presence of its soil of the U.S. broadcasting stations, which are, above all, instruments of brazen interference in the affairs of other states.

And yet the Buckleys feel quite at home in the FRG, the more so since the various "refugee associations" and "fraternities" have again been rearing their heads there. The authorities treat the "refugees" with the utmost benevolence. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister, recently declared in the columns of the Nordsee-Zeitung that "the frontier with Poland is inviolable to the Federal Republic. The wheel of history shall not be turned back." But as if to justify himself, he proceeded, in the same breath, to whitewash his compatriots who persist in calling Kaliningrad Koenigsberg, Wroclaw Breslau, Szczecin Stettin, and Gdansk Danzig and are clamouring for their return. The rallies of the "refugee alliances," Genscher said, were "demonstrations of reconciliation and peace," hence "the criticism levelled at the Federal Chancellor for attending a recent refugee rally was unjustified."

Was this to mean that the clamouring for the lands returned to Poland was justified? Konrad Adenauer held that it was, that the Oder-Neisse frontier was illegitimate and therefore subject to revision. But General de Gaulle, for instance, rejected that view out of hand and insisted on the strictest observance of historical justice as embodied in the postwar European frontiers, which had been won at the price of appalling suffering.

The historical experience of the French differs from that of the West Germans. The shrill lamentations of the Rhine over the "loss" of the Polish lands on the Odra and Nysa Luzycka no longer surprise anyone. Let them lament. They will never regain those rivers. The really amazing thing is that on the banks of the Seine, too, "Down with Yalta" should have become a fashionable catch-phrase, that the entire post-war arrangement of Europe, and the existence of a sovereign Polish state within the framework of the socialist community in particular, should be put in question. A short while ago, for instance, a high-ranking official directly connected with French foreign policy spoke of the Yalta Accords with supercilious disdain. The Warsaw newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI immediately gave him a polite and closely reasoned rebuff. "There is no need," it wrote, "to recall that any attempts to question the postwar arrangements in Europe are directed, above all, against the results of our peoples' common victory over the Hitler Reich, a victory won at a high price.... Those attacking the Yalta Accords today are, in effect, undermining the foundations of modern Poland and allying themselves with the West German revenge-mongers...."

Meanwhile KULTURA is calumniating Poland from France, and Radio France Internationale, subsidized and controlled by the government, is vying with Radio Free Europe in disseminating anti-Polish insinuations in Polish-language programmes.

Much the same line (no pluralism in opinions at all, alas!) is pursued by the FIGARO daily, which is neither subsidized nor controlled by the government. Edited by Robert Hersant, a former collaborationist, it marches in step with the West German revenge-mongers. In the middle of June, M. Hersant dispatched a team of special correspondents to Poland with instructions to supply only such material as might cast a shadow on Poland. In conformity with these instructions, Barnard Margueritte alleged in LE FIGARO on June 17 that "the shape of Europe laid down by the Yalta and Potsdam Accords...is probably none too agreeable to many Poles."

This is a bit of an overstatement. I bet there are fewer such Poles, if any, than there are French who are displeased by Alcase-Lorraine's belonging to France.

Five days later the same correspondent stated, quite correctly, that the "German revisionists'" claims to Polish territories "are causing resentment and anger among the entire Polish population, which is united on this fundamental question."

No sooner had Bernard Margueritte thus retracted his former statement (he must have felt that the Poles would not understand him, and the French would give him no credence), than LE FIGARO, on June 24, published a staggering report by Irina de Chikoff, the only lady on its team of special correspondents in Poland. In the grand style befitting the "de" in her name (noblesse oblige) she drew this picture: "A worker at Nowa Huta.... Hard and grim, he clenches his fists in his pockets to assert his truth: the West sold out Poland under the Yalta and Poznan Accords."

No, this is not a slip of the pen on my part. In putting that fantastic statement into the mouth of her anonymous, because nonexistent, "hard and grim" Pole, Irina de Chikoff herself had no inkling of the fact that Poznan and Potsdam are not exactly identical. But what does she care about the facts of history. Hersant won't mind her ignorance. The important thing is to slander the Poles. It's that he pays for.

A piece of absurdity this? Certainly. But reflected in it, as a drop of water, is the gross unscrupulousness of those in the West who are slinging mud at people's Poland in an attempt to revise history.

It's high time those gentry realized that history is written by the peoples, that socialism is their supreme gain, and that attempts on the sovereignty of the socialist states designed to bring about their regeneration will never succeed.

Those who have not yet realized this should be reminded of a pertinent passage in the joint statement the party and government leaders of the Warsaw Treaty states issued at their June meeting in Moscow: "The territorial and political realities of present-day Europe are inviolable."

The sky over socialist Poland has not yet cleared up completely. But today our Polish friends live and work with greater confidence in their strength, in the justice of their cause and in their future. They are aware that they are not alone in fighting for that future. Marching shoulder to shoulder with them are the Soviet Union and the other states of the great socialist community.

WEST EUROPEAN STRENGTH SHIFTS BALANCE IN NATO

LD102232 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- Questions of leadership in NATO, of determination of the bloc's further policy, of the nature of relationships between the strongest member of the military alliance and its partners that have grown stronger in the new conditions are put sharply under the present U.S. Administration as never before. Anatoliy Utkin writes in the August issue of the journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY, [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] in an article on relations between Washington and the other members of NATO.

The sharpness of the questions is aggravated by the struggle which has developed in Western Europe over the planned deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in five West European NATO member-countries, the deployment which is to begin this year, the author points out. These plans which are directly aimed at turning Western Europe into a nuclear hostage of the USA affect the vitally important problem -- national security.

The main prerequisites of changes, Utkin goes on, are the growth of the comparative weight of the West European branch of NATO militarily and politically (following the consolidation of its economic positions; wide coordination in relationships between the West European members of NATO; the sharpening of the crisis of confidence in the U.S. "Nuclear guarantees", the build-up of their own nuclear potential (Britain, France; divergences in the U.S. and West European vision of the process of relaxation of international tension and of the tendencies and actions counteracting or promoting it.

By the beginning of the eighties there occurred an absolute and relative (within NATO framework) increase in the military might of the West European countries. In 1970 the European allies of the USA spent slightly more than 24,000 million dollars for military purposes and the USA -- 74,000 million dollars whereas in 1980 the spending of the West European NATO countries ran at 84,400 million dollars as against 142,700 million dollars spent by the USA. In other words, instead of the U.S. former three-to-one lead in this respect, the ratio became 1-0.6 already at the beginning of the eighties. Having related the actions and tendencies of other prerequisites of changes inside NATO, the author points out that under the cover of mutual verbal loyalty there is growing scepticism in the USA, too, with regard to NATO.

Voices are even heard in the USA stating that from a certain point of view the North Atlantic Alliance now poses the greatest threat to U.S. security. Noticeable among U.S. politologists is not only the weakening of the faith in the allies but also the shifting of emphasis on ensuring the bringing of U.S. troops to potentially critical regions without a substantial aid of the allies.

Thus, the purposeful, pointed cultivation of allied contacts with Western Europe and Japan, the cultivation which proceeds from Carter's concept of "tripartitism" has given way to tougher, more detached vision of West European processes and to the approach to the region as a junior partner rather than an equal one.

The very essence of Washington's policy in NATO is now to select key countries from among members of the bloc, to develop bilateral contacts with those countries and to draw them into a larger sphere of activity than is provided for by the treaty on the NATO zone.

Judging by everything, Utkin points out, we are witnessing a certain turn in Washington's West European policy, although contacts with NATO allies remain most substantial to the USA, it at the same time already refuses to view all other world processes from the purely "Atlantic" standpoint. In 1981 the Reagan Administration started departing to a more "Americocentric" course, to one-sided actions designed to restore the U.S. leading positions inside the Western bloc.

As far as Europe's nuclear "rearmament" is concerned, the question of medium-range nuclear systems has come to the fore in intra-NATO debates. Various points of view on this question have become outlined, the author points out. Having related the public attitude to this question in Britain, France, and West Germany, the author writes that on the whole, a situation is taking shape when the West European public is beginning to see the danger of a crisis fatal to Europe precisely in the U.S. attitude, and not at all in the Soviet one.

NATO COUNTRIES JOINTLY DEVELOPING 'MARS' MISSILE

LD102324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Bonn, 10 Aug (TASS) -- Military industrial complex concerns in NATO countries are forging ahead with the elaboration of the latest types of missile systems.

Referring to FRG Ministry of Defense information, DPA reports that the latest antitank missile system codenamed "Mars" will be adopted in the next few years; military concerns of the United States, FRG, France, Great Britain, and Italy are participating in its development. The leading "weapons manufacturer" -- the missile aviation concern "Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm" -- in Munich is taking part in this work on the FRG side. To date, according to this concern, deployment of 323 "Mars" missile systems is planned. The FRG Bundeswehr, which is already the backbone of NATO's strike force in Europe, intends to adopt 200 such "Mars" systems into its armament. The implementation of this plan, according to DPA, will cost taxpayers DM 5 billion.

FRANCE PLANS RAPID ACTION FORCE ON U.S. MODEL

LD101431 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Paris August 10 TASS -- The National Defence Ministry of France has made a start on the government's plan for establishing a so-called rapid action force, the newspaper LE MONDE reports. As is known, the decision on deploying such new formations, intended for combat operations in "trouble spots" beyond French territory, was taken by the Cabinet in June this year.

According to the French press, the overall numerical strength of the French "rapid action force" will be brought up to 47,000 men. These are to include several airborne, infantry and armoured formations, units of marines as well as a number of special units. This force will have about 240 helicopters and different types of modern missiles.

Analysing this plan, local observers stress that the new corps is to be actually modelled after the American "Rapid Deployment Force" which is used by the Pentagon to fulfil gendarme functions in different regions of the world, specifically for fighting national liberation movements and for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states whose policy does not suit imperialism.

The French press also calls attention to the fact that the plans of the National Defence Ministry provide for the participation by the "rapid action force", in the event of a military conflict, in operations of the NATO forces deployed on the European Continent. As was stressed in this connection by LE MONDE, the rapid action force is designated in the first place for waging military actions jointly with the troops of NATO member countries.

MAFIA, ITALIAN GOVERNMENT 'INDOCTRINATED' AGCA

LD050727 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 5 Aug 83

["Who Prepared the 'Agca Operation' -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish neofascist who made an attempt on the pope's life, was indoctrinated by the Naples Mafia Camorro and Italian Special Services while in prison in Italy. It is only after such indoctrination that he came up with sensational "revelations" concerning an alleged involvement of socialist countries, specifically of a Bulgarian citizen, Antonov, in the attempt on the pope's life, PRAVDA writes today.

"It is noteworthy, "the article says, "that 'The Red Brigade', an Italian extreme-left terrorist organization, also had their finger in the Agca operation". It is known for instance that Giovany Senzani, one of its leaders who was in prison together with Agca, volunteered to give Italian language lessons to the Turkish neofascist.

As a result of Agca's 'confessions' Sergei Antonov, an official of Bulgaria's Balkan airlines, was arrested in Rome towards the end of November, 1982.

Agca's testimony was the only 'evidence' on the strength of which this Bulgarian citizen is still kept in prison in Rome. And his 'evidence' is nothing but lies.

Who is standing behind this noisy slander campaign? The newspaper queries.

The Italian magazine PACE E GUERRA recently came into possession of a telegramme, dated August 1982, sent by American Ambassador M. Rabb. This telegramme says that the organization of a campaign in Italy over Bulgaria's involvement in the attempt on Pope Paul II may hold out great promise. It further says that friends from Italian military intelligence service assured American specialists that Agca was now ready to cooperate. It added that U.S. help in this matter would be welcome. So that was the way the unprecedented slander campaign over the alleged "involvement" of socialist countries in the attempt of the pope's life was sanctioned, PRAVDA stresses.

The U.S. Embassy in Rome hurried to deny the telegrammes published by the Italian magazine, PRAVDA says. "But could it be expected that their authenticity would be confirmed? For the matter concerns the exposure of one more dirty operation of American special services."

PORTUGUESE 'INTEREST' IN ANDROPOV ANTHOLOGY

PM091358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "An Important Event: An Anthology of Yu.V. Andropov's Speeches and Articles Has Been Published in Portugal"]

[Text] Lisbon, 6 Aug -- Great interest has been aroused among the Portuguese public by an anthology of speeches and articles by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that has been published here by the AVANTE! publishing house. The anthology comprises Yu.V. Andropov's most important theoretical works and speeches in recent years. They include the speeches at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, the report to the ceremonial session in the Kremlin to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, the article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR," and replies to questions from press organs, representatives of social organizations, and journalists, which analyze topical problems of international life.

Addressing the ceremony for the official presentation of the book, the well known Portuguese journalist Antonia Borga stressed that Yu.V. Andropov's articles and speeches provide an in-depth, comprehensive analysis of Soviet society's life, achievements, and successes in the building of communism. "The Soviet leader's comments indicate that the defense of peace has been and remains the main principle of USSR foreign policy," he said.

Antonio Dias Lourenco, member of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] political commission and chief editor of the PCP central organ AVANTE!, noted the tremendous significance of the book at the present when the world is threatened with nuclear catastrophe as a result of the plans to deploy new missiles in Europe. "In contrast to the aggressive tone of the U.S. Administration's statements," he stressed, "the speeches by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee are further evidence of the Soviet Union's goodwill and its desire to halt the arms race and to strive for the establishment of lasting peace on our planet."

Francisco Melo, director of the AVANTE! publishing house, stressed that the publication of Yu.V. Andropov's book is an important event in the life of Portuguese society. "The West's mass media," he said, "are doing their utmost to distort and misrepresent the USSR's position on the main international problems and are using the most unsavory means to fan the myth of the 'Soviet military threat.' The anthology of the Soviet leader's speeches and articles draws a clear distinction between the concepts of security and aggressiveness. Yu.V. Andropov makes it clear that the USSR does not intend to attack anyone but at the same time will not permit imperialism to commit military blackmail and is capable of giving a fitting rebuff to any attempts to unleash war and of giving assistance to the fraternal socialist states, the countries which are defending their independence and freedom, and the national liberation movements."

In conclusion, Francisco Melo noted that the AVANTE! publishing house will continue to strive to direct its activity toward the truthful coverage of the foreign and domestic policies of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

SYRIAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Visit Supreme Soviet

LD101818 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the Syrian People's Assembly led by Mahmud az-Z'ubi, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Syrian People's Assembly which is in Moscow on an official friendly visit, visited the USSR Supreme Soviet today. During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the successful development of the diverse Soviet-Syrian relations was noted. The need to strengthen the unity of all progressive forces in the struggle to ease international tension and for the achievement of stable peace in the Near East and throughout the world, and to avert the danger of nuclear war was stressed.

Az-Zu'bi, Ruben Hold Talks

JN101644 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug (SANA) -- Comrade Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin this morning Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi, Syrian People's Assembly speaker, and his delegation. Syrian Ambassador in Moscow Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi also attended. The two sides held the first round of talks within the framework of the official visit to the Soviet Union by the Syrian People's Assembly delegation.

Ruben welcomed the Syrian Arab delegation, and talked in detail about the existing cooperation and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Syria in all the political, economic, military, and cultural spheres. He also announced that the Soviet leaders are satisfied with the development and expansion of these relations, and that the Soviet people are fervently supporting their leadership's policy.

Ruben also praised Syria's firm stand in the face of the Israeli and U.S. imperialist plans, and its rejection of all the capitulatory solutions, which have been proposed since the Camp David accords, and of all the plans that the Israelis and the Americans are trying to impose on Lebanon as a result of the criminal Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year with the support of the United States and the Israeli rejection of an unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon. He added that Syria's policy is greatly appreciated all over the world, and by the Arab masses in the Arab states in particular.

Ruben also said that the Soviet Union is actively working for supporting the national Arab liberation movement, and that it will continue its cooperation with Syria in all fields, including military aid, to promote Syria's efforts to liberate the occupied Arab territories and bring about a just and firm peace in the Middle East region. He also explained that friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Syria have great influence on the development of the Middle East situation and also have an important political impact regarding all the Arab states.

Ruben also said that the United States is trying to fragment the Arabs and create a gap between them and the Soviet Union in order to impose its plans on the Arab states, such as the Reagan initiative, the policy of partitioning Lebanon, and plans to implement the Camp David policy. He also asserted that Syria is taking a principled stand in rejecting these plans.

Ruben talked about the international situation, which is characterized with acute tension as a result of the U.S. policy of stepping up the nuclear arms race, creating disputes everywhere, and increasing its military interference in many places, including the Middle East, Chad, and Central America. He explained the Soviet Union's policy, which defends world peace, disarmament, and international detente, and stressed the importance of the unity of the national Arab liberation movement, and of the PLO in particular. He also talked about the importance of cooperation between Syria and the PLO, and said that the Soviet Union would bravely continue its support for the struggle of the Arab nation and Syria, and would continue its practical activity in supporting that struggle.

Mahmud az-Zu'bi then spoke. He thanked the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the invitation and warm reception accorded to the Syrian parliamentary delegation. He expressed the hope that the visit would contribute toward strengthening the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in their common struggle against imperialism and for the sake of peace and justice in the whole world.

Comrade Az-Zu'bi explained the current serious situation in the Middle East resulting from the Camp David accords and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He also outlined the objectives of U.S. imperialism in the Arab region embodied in the Reagan plan. These objectives, he said, are to dominate the Middle East, exploit its resources, and subjugate its peoples and use them against the USSR, the socialist system, and the liberation movements in Asia and Africa.

Comrade Az-Zu'bi explained Syria's steadfast policy against Zionist and imperialist plans, its rejection of capitulation solutions, and its insistence on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and all the occupied Arab territories, without any conditions, and the guaranteeing of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to determine their own destiny and to establish their independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

Comrade Az-Zu'bi affirmed that regardless of the number of U.S. envoys who visit our region after each Israeli aggression, Syria's firm principled stand on just Arab issues will not change.

Comrade Az-Zu'bi praised the continuous support and assistance which Syria and its policy are getting from the friendly USSR and said that the steadfast Syrian stand has foiled imperialist attempts to instill the feeling of despair among the Arab masses, especially since the invasion of Lebanon. He affirmed that the Arab masses are rallying around Syria's pan-Arab policy, which stands for liberation and is against imperialist-Zionist plans.

Comrade Az-Zu'bi expressed the Syrian People Assembly's support of the USSR's activities and initiatives for international cooperation to eliminate international tension and for the sake of disarmament and sparing mankind of a new war. He also praised the USSR's complete support for the world peoples' struggle for liberation.

Comrade Az-Zu'bi then laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the founder of the socialist Soviet state. He also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, who represents the martyrs of the USSR.

Later, Az-Zu'bi and the members of the accompanying delegation visited the offices of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, where they were received by the chairman of the union in the presence of a large number of professors and statesmen, and members of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society.

Speeches were delivered by Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the union, the USSR minister of light industry, the Orientalist professor Scharbatov, and Az-Zu'bi. The atmosphere was cordial and warm. The speeches spoke of the continuous strong friendship between Syria and the USSR and the firm common struggle which the two countries and peoples are waging against U.S. imperialist plans and Zionist aggressions. They also spoke of the need to intensify the common struggle and foil these aggressive, expansionist plans.

RSFSR MINISTER ON UN FORUM ON PALESTINE ISSUE

PM101333 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 31, Jul 83 pp 12-13

[RSFSR Foreign Minister V. Vinogradov interview with D. Zgerskiy: "In Support of the Palestinians' Just Cause" -- date, place unspecified]

[Text] [Question] What are the aims and significance of the coming conference?

[Answer] For many years now, the attention of the world has been riveted to the developments in the Middle East that have turned this region into a hotbed of tension. One of the most pressing tasks of the day is to find a constructive solution to the Middle East question. The key to a successful settlement lies, beyond doubt, in providing a just solution to the Palestine problem by granting the Palestinian people their inalienable rights, including the right to independent statehood. This is a matter of great significance, for it is impossible to ensure peace in the Middle East unless the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arabs are guaranteed.

The U.N. General Assembly has again decided to draw the attention of the world public to this question, stressing the necessity of concerted efforts in the search for effective ways and means of enabling the Palestinian people to achieve and enjoy their inalienable rights. The conference affords an excellent opportunity for acquiring a better understanding of the causes underlying the Palestine question which will doubtless help facilitate a successful solution.

[Question] The conference is not far off. How are the preparations proceeding?

[Answer] The conference has been preceded by extensive preliminary work. The U.N. General Assembly at its 7th special and 37th regular sessions stressed the need for maximum participation of U.N. member countries, as well as non-governmental organizations concerned, in the preparations for the conference and its deliberations. Only Israel and the United States have openly opposed it.

A number of regional meetings attended by representatives of more than 120 countries have been held in anticipation of this forum. The African countries made known their stand at a conference held in Arusha, Tanzania, in March and April of this year. The Asian countries held similar meetings in Ash-Shariqah, United Arab Emirates, in April and in Kuala Lumpur in May. The Latin American countries held their regional meeting in Managua in April, and the European countries met in Geneva early in July.

The documents of these regional meetings show that social, political, religious and cultural differences are no obstacle to upholding the just struggle of the Palestinian Arabs.

We must hope that the work done will ensure a businesslike and constructive dialogue at the conference in Geneva.

[Question] How are Soviet public organizations preparing for this forum?

[Answer] A Soviet preparatory committee has been set up, as recommended by the U.N. General Assembly. It comprises representatives of Soviet trade unions, the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Palestinian Arabs, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and the Institute of Oriental Studies of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

We co-operate closely with the Soviet Women's Committee, the U.S.S.R. Committee of Youth Organizations, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other public and scientific organizations. Public solidarity rallies, meetings and talks with Palestinian friends, scientific seminars and symposiums held in our country reflect our people's sincere support of the just cause of the Palestinian Arabs and enable broad circles of the Soviet public to state their views on the settlement of the Palestine problem.

It stands to reason that all this will be reflected in the stand taken at the conference by the Soviet delegation.

The stand of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries is fully outlined in the Political Declaration adopted in Prague in January. A comprehensive Middle East settlement, it says, should provide for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem; for the recognition of the Palestinian Arabs' legitimate rights, including the right to establish their own independent state; for ensuring all states in the region the right to secure and independent existence and development; for termination of the state of war and establishment of peace between the Arab states and Israel, and for the drafting and adoption of international guarantees ensuring a peaceful settlement.

These proposals are supported by most countries. It should be stressed that even the opponents of a Middle East settlement do not dare openly to dispute their principled, concrete and businesslike character.

[Question] What results do you expect from the conference?

[Answer] The need for a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine problem is becoming increasingly urgent. More than a year has passed since Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Thousands of civilians killed, tens of thousands left homeless and hundreds of thousands forced to leave their native land -- such is the price the Arabs, and first of all the Palestinian Arabs, have paid for the expansionist policy pursued by Israel and the imperialist circles backing it. The latter are also responsible for the dire straits in which the Palestinian Resistance movement now finds itself. Israel continues its repressive actions against the Palestinians on the occupied Arab territories. Undisguised genocide has become Israel's official means of "resolving" the Palestinian question. All this lends added importance to the conference and places greater responsibility on its participants.

I should like to express confidence that the conference will be successful and its decisions will promote the cause of peace in the Middle East -- peace for all states and peoples in this region.

RESHUFFLE OF U.S. MIDEAST DIPLOMATS ENVISAGED

LD102302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] In a telegram from Beirut an AFP correspondent comes to the conclusion that U.S. presidential special envoy in the Near East, McFarlane, can consider his first trip to the region as a failure. Here is a commentary on the latest news by Viktor Levin:

Very recently Washington has carried out a substantial shake-up in the personnel of its diplomatic missions in the Near East. After McFarlane took over Habib's role as presidential special envoy, appointments were made, or -- as is stated in Washington -- will be made any day now, for new ambassadors in Egypt, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. At the same time a new man has also taken up the post of assistant to the secretary of state on Near East affairs.

With the exception of McFarlane himself, all these newly appointed people were already involved in Near East policy. Therefore, it would be more correct to talk not about new appointments, but about a reshuffle, especially since they call to mind the endless changing of places by the animal characters in the well-known fable by Krylov, who decided to play "quartet." The point of the reshuffle is to breathe new life into the U.S. Near East policy. A poll carried out by THE WASHINGTON POST and by ABC television network showed that Americans are skeptical about Reagan's policy in the Near East. But the appearance of new faces is not resolving problems either, since, as is admitted by UPI, the Near East game is not succeeding, and time is running out. McFarlane's trip -- and apart from Lebanon, he visited Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan -- was called upon to show that the United States is finding its feet in the game, as they say. But its aims and methods remain the same, and therefore the failure of McFarlane's mission, which is already being spoken of out loud, is quite natural. What does the United States want in the Near East? To strengthen its positions, and to put in place its henchman (?from paradise) [word indistinct]. Meanwhile the interests of neighboring Arab states are being crudely violated, and the rights of the Arab people of Palestine are being totally ignored by Washington moralists on the theme of human rights.

McFarlane's trip was aimed at putting aside the Arab states' policies that are lacking in prospects, but he did not succeed, and is returning home with nothing to show for his pains. The United States is continuing its course, which is hostile to Arab states, a course which is aimed at wrecking a just political settlement of the Near East problem, taking into account the lawful rights and interests of all countries and peoples of the region. And the widescale maneuvers of American forces in the Near East under the code name Bright Star, which began just today, are testimony to the provocation being carried out more clearly and more convincingly than the sweet words lavished in the White House; and this confirms once again that the trip of the President's envoy and the saber rattling are links in one and the same chain.

AMBASSADOR HARTMAN'S REMARKS ON USSR MIDEAST POLICY

LD102154 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Aug 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Let me refer you to some statements made by Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union in San Francisco on the Soviet policy in the Middle East. Hartman said the USSR has legitimate interests in the Middle East and it must participate in solving the problems of this region, but only after the achievement of some progress -- of course as the Americans understand it -- in settling the situation.

The Soviet Union does not seek for itself in the Middle East any illegitimate interests because it bases its relations with other countries on the basis of complete equality and respect for their independence and sovereignty. The participation of the USSR in solving the Middle East problem is based only on just principles. Perhaps this is why almost all Arab countries see the participation in the settlement process as important and useful. And who else can pass a more objective judgement on this? It is they who are the side harmed in the Middle East conflict.

We contend that the Arab world rejects this so-called progress that the United States is working for in the settlement process. It is in fact not progress; rather it is a submission of the Arabs to the American-Israeli will and a consolidation of the fruits of Zionist aggression. How can the Soviet Union accept matters proceeding toward such progress? No, Mr Hartman, this means acceptance by the Soviet Union of the advance of piracy and illegitimacy -- and where? In a region adjoining its borders.

Mr Hartman complains that the present Soviet attitude in the Middle East makes for a radical situation in this part of the world. What can be said on this? It is very well known that the USSR does not interfere in the affairs of other peoples, yet it has never concealed its sympathies and continues to support everywhere the forces of national liberation and social progress. This is one of the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy and it has indeed played an important role in the elimination of shameful phenomena in international life, such as the phenomenon of colonialism; now it is the foundation of Soviet policy in the Middle East, a policy of securing a just and lasting peace in this tortured region.

MAURITANIAN STUDENTS TAKE OVER MOSCOW EMBASSY

NC111034 Paris AFP in English 1029 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, Aug 11 (AFP) -- Several dozen Mauritanian students took over their country's embassy in the Soviet capital today to protest non-payment of grants. Four Soviet police vehicles took up position outside the building. A spokesman for the students said they had been waiting three years to receive a promised rise in study allowances.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry official had gone to the embassy to try to mediate with Ambassador Mohamed Ghali Ould el Bou, according to a policeman at the embassy.

The students, who said the ambassador had ordered them to leave, said they were protesting on instructions from their national students union. Student demands included a call for payment of scholarships to be taken out of the hands of the embassy.

Some 400 Mauritanians are studying in the Soviet Union and there have been several other demonstrations over money during the past three years. But previously they were held outside the building.

Students Call Off Occupation

NC111422 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, Aug 11 (AFP) -- A group of Mauritanian students protesting late payment of their grants called off a brief occupation of their embassy here today after agreeing to a meeting with diplomats tomorrow. The 60 or so students moved into the building earlier today and announced that increases promised three years ago had still not been received.

A Mauritanian diplomat agreed that there was a "problem" about payments to the students, but said he thought it could be settled. A student spokesman said that if the embassy doors were closed tomorrow "we shall continue our protest in front of the building". There are some 400 Mauritanians studying in the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA CITES NEW UPPER VOLTA LEADER ON AIMS

PM101330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "The New Leadership's Tasks"]

[Text] Cotonou, 8 Aug -- According to reports from Ouagadougou, the population of Upper Volta is expressing support for the country's new leadership, which came to power on 4 August. Demonstrations are taking place in the cities of this West African country, with the slogans "Down with imperialism!" and "Long live the revolution!" in evidence.

Paris, 8 Aug -- One very important task for the new leadership of Upper Volta is the "restoration of genuine independence and civil dignity," Thomas Sankara, head of the national revolutionary council, told foreign diplomats in Ouagadougou, AFP reports.

London, 8 Aug -- REUTERS reports from Abidjan that T. Sankara "has expressed support for the national liberation movements struggling to eliminate man's exploitation of man and for racial equality and equal rights regardless of skin color." The head of the national revolutionary council stressed that the country's new leadership intends to play an active part in the Nonaligned Movement and also to maintain fraternal relations with neighboring states.

OFFICIALS OF FORMER REGIME IN UPPER VOLTA KILLED

LD110928 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Paris August 11 TASS -- An attempted coup has taken place in Upper Volta, FRANCE PRESSE reports from Ouagadougou.

The head of the National Council of the Revolution Thomas Sankara said that on the night of August 9 a group of armed people attacked his residence and the building of the national radio. Some people were wounded. Two military leaders of the former regime who were under home arrest -- the former head of the General Staff of the Armed Forces Yorian and the commander of a regiment of paratroopers in Dedougou Djibril Fidel -- were killed at an attempt to escape.

At present T. Sankara started reorganizing the armed forces of the country, FRANCE PRESSE reports.

FRENCH, U.S., LIBYAN INTERESTS IN CHAD DISCUSSED

French Troops in Chad

LD102041 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] AFP, with remarkable promptness, reported today from Ndjamea that the first detachment of 30 French paratroops arrived in Chad on Tuesday night. They were transferred from neighboring Cameroon. The arrival of another 200 French servicemen is expected today, and this detachment will later be expanded to 400. Charles Hernu, French minister of national defense, has stated that a unit of French Armed Forces stationed in the Central African Republic has been ordered to move to Chad's capital. It has been officially announced that they will carry out duties as instructors, but this is just camouflage for the interventionist actions by French troops, who will by no means be playing a game of toy soldiers in Chad.

Thus Paris has gone back on its own assurances. I cite a statement by that same Charles Hernu, that in the present circumstances, France does not intend to start direct military intervention into events in Chad, be it on land or in the air, and that it will give the Hissein Habre regime only material-technical aid, in accordance with the 1976 military cooperation agreement.

How then does one explain this metamorphosis? There seem to be two main reasons. One is that until Hissein Habre's troops -- armed to the teeth with U.S. and French weapons -- undertook a number of offensive operations against the armed forces of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] headed by Goukouni Oueddei, Paris obviously supposed that it could get by without direct French military interference. But the situation on the field of battle has changed substantially in the last few days. The Chad National Liberation Army has managed to regroup its forces in the Faya-Largeau region and has counterattacked against Habre's troops. Foreign correspondents report that Goukouni Oueddei's forces have surrounded the town, and have also occupied a number of other settlements which had earlier come under Hissein Habre's control. That, in my view, is the first reason for the overt military interference by France in the internal conflict in Chad.

But there is another, even more substantial, reason. Two days ago, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: Relations between Washington and Paris will become tense if the French Government declines to take decisive steps to help the Chad regime stop the rebels' offensive.

White House officials have stated that President Reagan's decision to send AWACS aircraft to Sudan, along with their complement of air and ground support, represents in part an attempt to exert influence on France and force it to undertake additional steps in Chad. In fact, neither Reagan nor Secretary of State Shultz concealed their dissatisfaction at the French authorities' evasive behavior. Massive U.S. pressure was put on them, about which the papers in Paris and in Washington commented. America called upon France to take the leading place within the framework of imperialist interference in Chad's affairs. The result? Paris has succumbed to this pressure. The Paris newspaper LIBERATION wrote today that France's decision to send detachments of French troops to Chad was taken under pressure from the United States.

Foreign intervention in Chad is taking on a more and more overt nature. Apart from the AWACS spy planes, used in military actions, Washington is hurriedly transferring extra Zairean troops to Chad in U.S. aircraft. As I have already said, there are now French paratroops there. So, before the eyes of the whole world, the imperialists and their accomplices are striving to suffocate the Chadian people's struggle for freedom, and to turn the country into a bridgehead for aggression against neighboring states.

It is reported from New York that Libya has demanded the Security Council be urgently convened to discuss problems connected with U.S. interference in the affairs of countries in the region, and also with military provocations near the Libyan borders.

U.S. Sets Up Sudan HQ

LD102223 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 10 Aug 83

["The Pentagon Sets Up Headquarters To Coordinate Flights" -- TASS headline]

[Text] London, August 10 TASS -- The Pentagon has set up a special headquarters in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, to coordinate the flights of U.S. Air Force planes intended for operations in Chad, Britain's GUARDIAN reports. The paper notes that two AWACS (air-borne warning and control system) planes, eight F-15 fighters, two KC-10 tanker planes and the RC-135 strategic reconnaissance plane are already stationed in Chad. 550 U.S. officers and men have already arrived there in conjunction with the Chad conflict.

Working up tensions around the developments in Chad and heading for a military confrontation with Libya, President Reagan plans to gain certain political benefits in view of the forthcoming presidential elections, FINANCIAL TIMES writes.

Libya Observes Neutrality

LD102224 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 10 Aug 83

["Libya Denies Involvement, Criticizes the USA Over Chad" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tripoli, August 10 TASS -- The USA supplies aid to the Hissein Habre with the aim of consolidating its positions in Africa, and destabilizing the situation in the center of the continent, says a statement issued by Libya's People's Bureau for Foreign Relations. Kindling the flames of the civil war in Chad, U.S. imperialism exploits the developments in that country for establishing its military and political domination there. Chad, the document says, is a victim of intervention of U.S. imperialism which is trying to turn it into a springboard for aggression against neighboring countries, Libya, first of all.

Libya observes neutrality with respect to the developments in Chad, and declares that this crisis can be overcome effectively only within the OAU framework, on the basis of an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Chad, and an end to imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of that country.

USSR PROTESTS 'PROVOCATIVE' U.S. NAVAL ACTIONS

LD111119 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- The American Embassy in Moscow was presented today with a note of the Soviet Foreign Ministry expressing protest over provocative actions by U.S. naval vessels as regards a Soviet merchant ship.

The Soviet merchant ship "Aleksandr Ulyanov", on a routine commercial voyage in the Pacific in the Central American region, the note says, became in recent days a target of provocative actions on the part of American warships.

In violation of the generally recognized norms of the freedom of navigation, ships of the U.S. Navy -- destroyers, side number 8 and 991, and a frigate, side number 1066 -- closely approached the Soviet ship and subjected it to inadmissible and unacceptable interrogation, which is incompatible with the practice of international navigation. Moreover, a helicopter took off from one of the destroyers, made flights above the ship, and carried out photographing.

The note stresses that these actions cannot be assessed otherwise but as overt lawlessness and dangerous arbitrariness. The U.S. Government should clearly realise that full responsibility for possible consequences of such actions will rest entirely with the American side.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT SAID IN GUATEMALAN COUP

New President 'Made in U.S.'

LD101851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Vyacheslav Lavrentyev commentary]

[Text] According to news agency reports, the coup d'etat in Guatemala was simply a crafty replacement of the country's leader, who for a number of reasons ceased to satisfy influential forces within the country and abroad. Now we turn to our commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

There has been a typical palace coup in Guatemala. Humberto Mejia, the defense minister, along with a group of plotters, seized the government palace in the capital after a brief exchange of fire and proclaimed himself president of the republic. The head of the previous regime, General Rios Montt, was overthrown. In Latin America there is even a special word for such a change in power: "pronunciamiento", that is, the forces really controlling the country select the latest candidate for the presidential seat and proclaim him to be the new head of state.

Since 1954 all threads of power in Guatemala have been in the hands of the U.S. Embassy. Washington's influence in the country is implemented through the mighty Bank of America, and through such an organization as the Committee of Entrepreneurs and all sorts of clubs. The Bank of America has virtually bought the country's entire stock of generals. It has subsidized the creation of 800 estates for Guatemalan generals in the oil-rich province of Santa Rosita [place name as heard]. The bank handed out \$750,000 to General Lucas, the former head of state; the other generals were not left out either. The implementation of this plan was hindered by the local Indians. It was decided to remove them, and those who protested were forcibly chased out. Over 1,000 local inhabitants were killed.

Practically all major Guatemalan entrepreneurs are members of the so-called Club of Friends, where they forge friendship with American businessmen who based themselves in the country after the overthrow of the democratic government of Hacoabo Arbenz in 1954 by the American Marines. These "friends" generously financed the Reagan election campaign, and today their agent on Capitol Hill, Michael Deaver, is one of the close advisers of the American President. For a fuller description of these so-called friends of the country, I note that in 1961 the club president, (Alejos Arso) presented his ranch for training invasion forces in Cuba.

In a word, the influence of Washington in Guatemala is such that, as Guatemalans say, it is sufficient for the White House to whisper the necessary phrases and the echo is heard throughout Guatemala. The former head of state, Rios Montt, was also a protege of the United States, but disappointed Reagan with his inability to deal with the rebel movement. And today, when Reagan has started implementing wide-scale plans directed against the Sandinista government of Nicaragua and the Salvadoran partisans, he wants to have a more resolute supporter in neighboring Guatemala. So, the new-fledged president of Guatemala can boldly wear alongside his military regalia the label: Made in the United States.

U.S. Hand Viewed

LD111113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] All-Union Radio has already reported that there has been another coup in Guatemala. I have asked our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver to talk about the details of these events.

[Zholkver] Let me say first of all that you are quite right to speak of "another" coup d'etat in Guatemala. There have already been quite a few of these coups in this small Central American country. This whole game of leapfrog began after the democratic government of President Arbenz was overthrown in 1954. At that time, no one, including the Americans themselves, concealed that the strings of the plot were pulled by Washington, which was displeased with the progressive policy of Arbenz, primarily with the measures taken by his government against the power wielded in the country by major U.S. monopolies such as the United Fruit Company.

After Arbenz various people occupied the post of president of Guatemala. They were mostly military men. But they all had one thing in common: They were the henchmen of Washington.

The last of these was General Montt, who seized power only in March last year. Washington lavished all praise possible on him and talked about the progress in protecting human rights begun under his rule. Reagan himself met Montt and insisted on lending him \$50 million. Everyone knows what that money was spent on in a country where poverty and illiteracy reign supreme. It was used for buying, also from the United States, combat helicopters and other weapons which, despite talk of protecting human rights, were used to continue and even increase the bloody repressions against the Guatemalan people, who did not wish to be reconciled with the military dictatorship imposed on them.

And so on Monday Gen Montt, that best friend of Washington and defender of democracy, was overthrown by another general, former Defense Minister Oscar Humberto Mejia. Moreover, it has come to light that just prior to this he visited the U.S. aircraft carrier "Ranger", which is taking part in the U.S. military exercises off the shores of Central America. On the very day of the coup the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala was in the presidential palace.

The personality of the new president is also significant.

Before becoming a defense minister that personally took part in punitive operations against insurgents of the civilian population, Mejia graduated from the U.S. military academy in the Panama Canal zone which is controlled by the United States. THE WASHINGTON POST once called this academy a school for dictators and scoundrels. In actual fact, in the 37 years of its existence it has trained more than 40,000 U.S. mercenaries for many countries in Latin America. For example, General Martinez, the current commander of the Armed Forces of Honduras, from whose territory an undeclared war is being waged by the United States against neighboring Nicaragua. As is known, it is being waged basically by the forces of the former guards of the dictator Somoza, who were also trained in U.S. military academies in the Panama Canal zone.

And so it is the same old firm, the U.S. CIA Pentagon where, as THE NEW YORK TIMES reported recently, a special unit has been set up for special operations to supplement the CIA.

I would add that it is most certainly not only in Central America that the U.S. secret services execute such secret operations. Let us just recall another undeclared U.S. war: that against Afghanistan. U.S. military advisers are training and arming gangs of basmachi on the territory of neighboring Pakistan.

And what about Europe? Recently a noisy scandal erupted concerning general Collins, who as chief of the planning department at the U.S. European headquarters in Stuttgart in the FRG, according to the reports of American journalists, was more or less the banker for the CIA's secret operations and the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe. All this came out only because Collins was caught stealing. He had helped himself to almost \$500,000 from the money allocated for these very same secret operations. What secret operations? Papandreou, the current Greek prime minister, has written in one of his books about the CIA's activity in his country aimed against Greece pursuing an independent foreign policy.

It is known that the CIA has acted and is continuing to act just as actively against the strengthening opposition of the forces of the left in Portugal.

So, the countries may vary but the methods and aims of the U.S. secret services are the same. This latest coup in Guatemala confirms this once again.

PROVISIONS OF STATE ECONOMIC DECREES DETAILED

PM090952 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Official Section"]

[Text] Planning Within the Agro-industrial Complex System

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Procedure of Planning and Material and Technical Supplies Within the USSR Agro-industrial Complex System."

It is prescribed that the activity of enterprises and organizations within the system of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR State Committee for Forestry, the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry under the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Tsentrosoyuz, which are parts of the agro-industrial complex, will be planned as a uniform whole and broken down by sectors (USSR ministries and departments).

The resolution determines the procedure and time limits for the elaboration of control figures and development plans for the USSR agro-industrial complex and for giving these figures and plans to the agricultural, industrial, and other enterprises and organizations, bearing in mind that control figures for the limits on capital investment, the volume of mineral fertilizer and agricultural equipment deliveries, and other indicators are given to all planning levels simultaneously with control figures for agricultural produce procurement and industrial output production.

Guided by the control figures, the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations belonging to the rayon agro-industrial association will draw up draft 5-year plans for economic and social development (breaking down targets by year) and will submit them within set time limits to their superior organs and rayon agro-industrial associations. Meanwhile, the enterprises and organizations and organizations within the systems of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, and Soyuzselkhozkhimiya Association, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction will draw up draft plans for the production and technical services to farms, the maintenance of equipment, the reclamation of land and the application of chemicals, and for capital construction on the basis of applications submitted by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural centers in accordance with the control figures for set indicators that have been given to them.

The rayon agro-industrial associations will review the submitted draft plans and will make decisions on them in accordance with the planning rights and obligations vested in them. At the subsequent stages, the drafts of the relevant plans will be drawn up and reviewed by local ispolkoms, ministries and departments, and republican councils of ministers with the participation of agro-industrial associations.

On the basis of the above-mentioned draft plans the USSR Gosplan will draw up a "USSR Agro-industrial Complex" section in the draft of the 5-year state plan for the USSR's economic and social development, breaking it down by union republics and USSR ministries and departments (with the targets broken down by year).

The draft annual agro-industrial development plans will be drawn up on the basis of targets and economic normatives set by the 5-year plan for the year in question.

It is provided that the plans for material and technical supplies to kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other enterprises and organizations within the agro-industrial complex are a component of the 5-year and the annual plans and will be drawn up on the basis of applications for material and technical means by the farms. A procedure has been established for the submission of applications and the allocation of funds for material and technical resources, as well as for passing on the plan for material and technical supplies to the agro-industrial complex to all appropriate organizations and enterprises.

On the Supplies of Equipment to Rural Areas

The USSR Council of Ministers has approved regulations for the supply of agricultural equipment and other material and technical means to kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations.

The regulations govern the relations between Selkhoztekhnika's and Selkhozkhimiya's rayon (inter-rayon) associations and the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations concerning the supply of tractors, vehicles, agricultural machines, equipment, chemical products, and other material and technical means.

It is provided that the supply of products will be affected under contracts concluded between the association and the farm and that the contract is the basic document defining the rights and obligations of the sides. During the conclusion and fulfillment of the contract each side must observe the financial autonomy interests of the other side, fulfill its obligations the most economical way, and take the measures necessary to prevent or reduce loss which may be incurred through improper fulfillment of obligations. The nonfulfillment of contractual obligations will be treated as a breach of state discipline and will result in property liability for the associations and farms permitting the breach. Regardless of any payment of liquidated damages (fine or penalty), the guilty party will be obliged to make restitution to the other party to the extent that the loss is not covered by liquidated damage payments (fines or penalties). Losses incurred as a result of a breach of obligations concerning the quality of completeness of products can be recovered in addition to any liquidated damages (fines or penalties) paid in respect to these breaches. The individuals guilty of causing the loss resulting from the nonfulfillment or improper fulfillment of obligations or from the payment of liquidated damages, fines or penalties by associations and farms will be held materially responsible according to the order and within the limits set by labor legislation or the Kolkhoz Model Rules.

The regulations contain specific norm for the most important aspects of supplies. It is, thus, determined that the association will deliver products to reception points situated on the farm's territory by its own facilities and on its own account. Qualitatively the products must correspond with the established standards, technical conditions, or samples. The association is obliged, on its own account and within set time limits, to correct any defects appearing in the products during the guarantee period. A time limit of between one and five 24-hour periods from the time the report is drawn up is laid down for correcting such shortcomings in machines and other equipment for field work and feed production, and a time limit of between 3 and 20 hours from the time the farm's application is received for defects in livestock breeding equipment.

Greater property responsibility is imposed on the sides for breaches of obligations. In particular, in the case of delayed delivery or short delivery of products the association must pay the farm liquidated damages amounting to 8 percent of the value of products not delivered on time according to individual headings in the items list (products range) instead of 5 percent under the current regulations; as regards chemical products, the liquidated damages for these breaches of contract are set at 12 percent.

If the products are rejected as not corresponding to the samples in quality, technical specifications, or model (standard), the farm is entitled to claim a penalty payment from the association amounting to 20 percent -- and in the case of products in higher quality category up to 30 percent -- of the cost of rejected products, instead of 15 percent under the current legislation.

In cases where the association has failed to make good within the set time limits any shortcomings in the machines, equipment, or other technical items supplied to farms, it must compensate the farm by liquidating damages equal to the plan value per machine-day for each day the machine (component) in question remains idle over and above the prescribed time limit for eliminations shortcomings, but not above the factory wholesale price, regardless of the loss to be compensated.

Responsibility is also fixed for the unjustified refusal by farms to accept delivery of products or pay for them, for breaches in the agreed scheduled of product deliveries, and for a number of other breaches of contractual obligations.

Progress in Cooperative Housing Construction

The USSR Council of Ministers examined the question of progress in the fulfillment of housing targets in work funded by housing construction cooperatives.

It was noted that during the first half of 1983 the Moldavian SSR, Tajik SSR, Kirghiz SSR, and Estonian SSR Councils of Ministers failed to ensure the fulfillment of set targets. The Ministry of Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry, and some other ministries also tolerate shortcomings in the organization of this construction work.

The corresponding union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments have been advised to review these issues and take the necessary measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets set for 1983. The USSR Gosplan has been instructed to submit to the USSR Council of Ministers a report on progress in the implementation of the 19 August 1982 USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Housing Construction Cooperatives" and proposals for further improvements in cooperative housing construction.

AUCCTU'S MAKEYEV ON LABOR DISCIPLINE, PRODUCTION

LD091547 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- A strengthening of labor discipline, a rational use of the manpower resources is one of the basic trends of the economic and social policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, a TASS correspondent was told today by Valentin Makeyev, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU).

Products worth 1.4 million roubles are put out in the Soviet Union every minute, which is roughly equal to the monthly output of a medium industrial mill, more than two million kilowatt hours of electricity are generated and more than 300 tons of steel are smelted every minute, Makeyev recalled. The aim of the decision just taken by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU "On Stepping Up Work for Strengthening the Socialist Labor Discipline" is to eliminate completely "lost" minutes from the practices of the society of developed socialism.

The question of discipline is not a new one, Makeyev pointed out. It was at the dawn of Soviet power, in 1921, that Lenin described in his theses for the speech at the fourth congress of trade unions the strengthening of labour discipline as one of the topical problems of the young state. There is no place in the Soviet society for an irresponsible attitude to work: a maximum of self-discipline and business ability are required from a person at any work place -- from a common worker to a high-ranking leader.

Calculations have shown, the AUCCTU secretary said, that a reduction of the losses of work time at least by half would make it possible to increase labour productivity, without any capital outlay, by five-six percent. This would ensure a growth in industrial output worth 35,000 million roubles a year.

The new decision, Makeyev said, takes into consideration the opinion of the Soviet work collectives, millions of those who honestly and conscientiously work, displaying profound interest in ensuring order in production, transport and the field of services.

Discipline in the Soviet society at the present stage stands not just for painstakingness, he continued. An advanced Soviet worker not simply does his duty, but displays in that models of highly productive and high-quality work. This is precisely the way the advanced Soviet collectives understand their task. They take as their guiding principle the statement made by Yuriy Andropov recently at a meeting with Moscow machine-tool manufacturers: "We need such a discipline that would advance production." The new Soviet law on work collectives, which was drafted with the active participation of the trade unions, fully accords with that aim. It considerably increases the sphere of active influence of the collective on each worker. It is only the collective welded together by the common aim and adjusted like clockwork, and working not mechanically, but creatively with a high degree of responsibility, that is capable of resolving the no-simple economic tasks of the present, the AUCCTU secretary stressed.

KUNAYEV TOURS RAYONS IN KUSTANAY OBLAST

LD101037 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Harvest time is coming for the republic's biggest cornfield, that of Kustanay Oblast. Implementing the decisions of the party, and directives and recommendations of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the oblast's party organizations and land cultivators have done much for raising the productivity of the fields, and for the comprehensive preparation for carrying out the harvesting of cereals and other crops within a better time period and without losses.

Feed procurement for the social livestock farming and other agricultural works is also being carried out on a large scale.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, has visited the oblast. He viewed the crops of farms of Kustanay, Komsomolets and Fedorovka Rayons. He acquainted himself with the state of combine harvesters, motor transport and other machinery, as well as with the progress of preparations for wintering livestock and the labor and living conditions of the rural toilers.

During his meeting with Klashkin, director of the Karabalyk Order of the Red Banner of Labor Experimental Agricultural Station, and specialists, special importance was noted of the speedy development of seed growing, and the introduction of the new kinds of cereals belonging to the intensive type.

During his conversation with Hero of Socialist Labor Pastukhov, team leader of a tractor and field team of the Stantsionnyy State Farm, the necessity for strict observance of the land cultivation with the preservation of soil, of the rational utilization of the anti-erosion machinery complex, and of the utilization of mineral and organic fertilizers was stressed. We will sell grain to the state equal to 150 percent of the yearly plan — this is the socialist pledge of this farm.

Comrade Kunayev acquainted himself, with interest and attention, with the work experience of a family field group working on the 'no-order' principle, which is headed by Liber, bearer of the Orders of Lenin and Red Banner of Labor, shock worker of Communist labor, of the 'Smirnovskiy' state farm. Included in the group are 3 sons, out of his 10 children, his brother and his brother-in-law. They work excellently. This family group is not the only one in the rayon's farms, where the collective contract enjoys greater use and recognition.

In the talks with the heads and specialists of farms, and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, attention focused on the need to mobilize, from the very first days of the harvest, the entire force and resources available for carrying out the harvest in the shortest possible time and the best possible way, as well as on the necessity to prevent any crop losses. At the same time it is necessary to place more concern on increasing the population and productivity of the social livestock, of its timely provision with full-value feed, and of the timely beginning of the autumn plowing, seed sorting and other jobs necessary to prepare to grow the future crop.

The party committees and ideological services are called upon, in full conformity with the requirements of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the 10th Plenum of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, to perfect in a more concrete and purposeful way all educational and mass political work, striving to ensure that it would produce the greatest effect on the growth of the productive and social activity of the working people, and on the ideological and moral level of the population, and of the young people, above all. Greater attention must be paid to improving the sphere of provisions for cultural, trade, customer and medical services.

On this tour of the oblast, Comrade Kunayev was accompanied by Demidenko, First Secretary of Kazakhstan Party Obkom; Sagdiyev, Chairman of Kazakhstan Oblispolkom; Motoriko, Minister of Agriculture of the Kazakh SSR; and executive workers of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, Bekezhanov and [name indistinct]

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS CADRES SESSION, GORKOMS

PM100807 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 31 July front-pages a GRUZINFORM report on a "routine session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Coordinating Council for Work With Cadres" which discussed the work of the Georgian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry" under the chairmanship of E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee." The report states: "Summing up the results of the discussion, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted the need to further improve work with cadres in the ministry, introduce a planned, systematic approach to this matter, and improve the introduction of the achievements of science, technology, and leading experience, the forecasting of future activity, and the enhancement of the interest of every worker in the sector of high end results."

The same paper front-pages a GRUZINFORM report on a Tskhaltubo Georgian Communist Party Gorkom plenum, noting that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the plenum and delivered a speech."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA for 2 August front-pages a GRUZINFORM report on a Kutaisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom plenum, reporting that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the plenum and delivered a speech."

No dates are given for the above meetings.

AZERBAIJAN CP CC BUREAU DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

CF041316 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau met on 2 August and summed up the work of the mutual control brigades from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan in the field of cotton cultivation. In the course of 6 days, they acquainted themselves with the situation of cotton cultivation and other agricultural domains in our republic. The leaders of the visiting delegations, Mavlyan Igamberdiyev, chairman of the Uzbekistan State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; Abdukarim Kasimov, chief of the Main Administration for Water Resources of Tajikistan; and Leonid Kruglyakov, chairman of the Turkmenistan State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, highly praised the work of Azerbaijan workers employed in firms and fields.

The cotton growers are currently engaged in securing (?high quality produce under unfavorable) weather conditions. An effort is being made by many establishments and brigades to acquire 50 or 60 centers from each hectare of land. A wide complex of organizational and (?agrotechnical) measures is being put into effect during the current month devised to grow high quality cotton.

The representatives of the cotton growers in the fraternal republics noted that attention given to crops by various establishments has been weakened. Preparation for crop harvesting is (?lagging behind. Defoliation [chekanka] is being delayed. There are (?shortcomings) in the overall irrigation and [words indistinct] in land. The fields, particularly those allocated for machinery harvesting, have not been weeded.

Machinery workers in Azerbaijan have guaranteed reaping 4,000 tons of cotton with the use of machinery. The product is [words indistinct] and therefore it is necessary to increase the pace of preparing the technical equipment in every way.

The mutual control brigades drew attention to improving irrigation and effecting [word indistinct] on time after irrigation is completed. While discussing the situation of livestock breeding, the guests recommended the improvement of veterinary services and breeding in addition to consolidating the struggle for improving the standard of feed. They also recommended the upgrading of the level of mechanization in the effort made for preparing feed.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet and the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers, he sincerely thanked the members of the mutual control brigades for their fruitful work and wished great success to the agricultural workers and to all the rest of the toilers in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan in their effort to realize the decisions of the 26th CPSU congress.

The decision adopted by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau approved the work of the mutual control and determined specific measures aimed at realizing their views, observations and recommendations.

ARMENIAN CP SESSION ADDRESSES FOOD PROGRAM

GF101700 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 11 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] A conference was held at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee which was attended by the first secretaries of city and rayon party committees; chairmen of city and rayon people's deputies councils executive committees; chairmen of rayon agro-industrial associations councils; leaders of the republic's ministers and administrations, and officials of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

The conference was addressed by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

The meeting noted that by overcoming the consequences and difficulties caused by the adverse weather conditions this year and under the leadership of the party organizations, the republic's agricultural workers have made great efforts to carry out the work during the best agricultural period. Through their efforts, valuable opportunities have been created for the growth of good agricultural crops. This was notably due to the fact that the republic's party organization is continuously implementing measures to strengthen organizational and political work in all economic and cultural locations, to improve work habits, and to strengthen supervision and elevate state and labor discipline in order to implement the course adopted by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The most important task of all the republic's party, soviet and agricultural bodies this year is the organized preparation and execution of the food program, which was adopted by the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee. The republic's village workers and the rayon agricultural associations, under the leadership of the party organizations, must solve big problems dealing with the increase in production and sales of food and agricultural products.

The conference noted that the successful solution of those problems and the achievement of final high agricultural results decisively depend on the pace and quality of harvest. The rayon party committees, collective and state farms, agroindustrial associations, agricultural ministries and administrations, all enterprises and organization serving the agricultural and the initial party organizations should direct their organizational and political activities toward the implementation of comprehensive measures to a high agrotechnical standard. The most important conditions for large harvests of grain, grapes, fruit, vegetables, sugar, beets, potatoes and feed are to strictly maintain the time of execution of all agrotechnical laws; harvest the crops; replant new crops; provide the irrigable lands with water, organic and chemical fertilizers and fuel and to rationally use agricultural machines and mechanisms.

The task of the Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and Procurement; the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the leaders of the republic's other ministries and administrations, is to secure steady implementation of measures aimed at the comprehensive and organized preparation and accomplishment of the harvest and make the maximum efforts to manage the transportation and harvest of the crops in time and protect the new stocks. The meeting particularly noted that it is necessary to unconditionally carry out the plans to supply agricultural products to the All-Union Fund.

During the preparation and execution of harvest, a lot must be accomplished by the newly created agricultural bodies and the rayon agro-industrial associations, who must display maximum expertise and effort in productive organization of work in collective and state farms, and secure the harmonized cooperation of all circles.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Agro-industrial Complex Affairs Commission must strictly supervise the implementation of measures established by the republic's agricultural bodies regarding the organized execution of the harvest. The interest of work requires the further energetic introduction of new methods of work organization and compensation; the large expansion of brigade contracts; productive work of the irrigation workers; improvement of the activities of the agronomists, storage and recultivation enterprises and transport and trade organizations. It is necessary to more productively organize assistance to the village. The meeting noted the necessity to prepare next year's crop on time and provide the farms with proper amounts of high-quality seeds. The organized completion of the harvest also demands the mobilization of material and technical resources, the execution of the rural plans, and the elevation of the responsibility of the industrial and construction enterprises and other organizations to implement agricultural and delivery plans.

The conference concentrated on the further activation of the initiatives of the local bodies and their ability to organize practical work; on the material and moral activation of useful enterprises and development of the initiatives of the state farms. The conference noted that the main thing is to secure the planned agricultural crops and strengthen the positive measures in livestock breeding.

The party bodies and initial party organizations have a particular role in the organization of the harvest. They are urged to be real organizers at the working collectives, raise production activity of the agricultural workers and their organization and discipline; secure mobilization of all work resources and the great incentives of socialist emulation. The results of the harvest are the measure of their political maturity and capability and their ability to mobilize the struggle of the people for the notable increase of agricultural production.

In conclusion Comrade K.S. Demirchyan expressed confidence that the local party and soviet bodies, the ministries and administrations will take corresponding measures to improve agricultural management, organize this year's harvest, successfully solve the problems of the republic's agro-industrial complex and mobilize the efforts of the Communists and all agricultural workers.

The conference was attended by Comrades B.Y. Sarkisov; F.T. Sarkisyan; G.N. Andreyev; K.L. Dallakyan; V.B. Galumyan; K.G. Gambaryan; G.M. Voskanyan; M.B. Arzumanyan; D.A. Arutyunyan; G.A. Martirosyan; L.G. Saakyan; and deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN PLENUM BOOK -- The Azerbaijan State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade has had the minutes of the June Plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee compiled and printed in the form of a book. Also included in the book is the report by Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and the decision adopted by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum for the realization of the decisions adopted by the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the assertions and recommendations contained in the address delivered in the said plenum by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The book has been published in Azeri and Russian languages. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 6 Aug 83 GF]

PRAVDA NOTES QUALITY CONTROL SHORTCOMINGS

PM090910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Quality and Incentives"]

[Summary] The quality of production is important not only for the national economy, but for our life in general. This is why today it is extremely important to improve the quality of production, the utilization of production capacities, and the saving of raw materials, energy, and work time.

"The practice of leading enterprises, for example, has demonstrated the effectiveness of integrated quality control systems. But in many sectors the introduction of such systems goes no further than the elaboration of enterprise standards, is not brought directly down to the work positions, or drags out for many years failing to produce the expected results. Poor organization of affairs is indicated, for instance, by the fact that almost half of 11 products from which the State quality seal was withdrawn during the first half of this year are products of light industry. The ministries, party committees, soviets of people's deputies, and trade unions must constantly monitor the progress of assimilating advanced management systems to ensure that this progress is real, and not just superficial.

"It is well known that the technical retooling of production processes is required in order to produce output that is modern in all aspects. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, and some other ministries have, since the start of the 5-Year Plan, failed to replace their obsolete products. Losses due to substandard products in machine building for the same period have increased about 20 percent. Manipulating robots are being introduced slowly. The 2-year output of these robots was 40 percent in excess of plan, and yet only two-thirds of them have been installed. At the same time, the funds allocated for material incentives to encourage the assimilation of new technology are not fully utilized."

Better quality of production is needed, and there is much room for improving the organization and implementation of material incentives and quality control systems. These must be the foremost concerns of party, trade union, and komsomol organizations if more production successes, and thus the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan, are to be ensured.

TASS: GAS PIPELINE CONTRACTS AIDING WEST

LD101858 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS economic news analyst Vladimir Dushenkin writes:

The Soviet Union has placed approximately 6,000 million dollar's worth of orders in Western Europe and Japan for pipes, various equipment and building equipment for the export gas pipeline. The orders made it possible to Western countries to keep running many enterprises in those industries which particularly suffered from the economic recession.

The proportions of construction of pipelines in the USSR are unprecedented and the export transcontinental mainline is only one of six being constructed in the current five-year period, and the import of foreign equipment and machinery is only an insignificant part of the total expenditures for this construction project. The USSR could certainly build it fully relying on its equipment, but it consistently advocates mutually-beneficial international division of labour and the broadest economic cooperation.

The export gas pipeline is an example of the compensation deal, when equipment, supplied from Western countries, will help bring closer the time when they start receiving valuable fuel and raw material.

Firms of 12 countries, primarily Japan, FRG, Italy, France, Finland, Britain, Austria received Soviet orders for pipes, compressor stations, refrigerator units, Christmas trees, bulldozers, pipe layers, control and communication systems, dwelling settlements, and stores.

On the whole stretch of the 4,451 kilometre long route of the export pipeline, the pipes have been welded and laid into trenches by now. It took a little more than a year to do so — the pace unprecedented in world practice.

Half of the gas pipeline is being already used to pump gas from Siberia to areas of the Urals, the Volga region and European USSR. Two superpowerful comprehensive gas treatment units, with an annual capacity of 20,000 million cubic metres, each, have been put into operation for the purpose of the Urengoi gas condensate deposit.

Scores of complex technological teams functioned on the intercontinental route. These were equipped with high production Soviet-made equipment, including heavy pipe layers, which are made in Sterlitamak (Urals). In the opinion of builders, by their performance they are not inferior to the American "Caterpillar," the delivery of which from the United States was thwarted by the American Administration.

Compressor stations are also being constructed at a priority rate. There will be 40 of them in the route, with a total power of 3 million kilowatts.

Nobody in the Soviet Union has doubts that the gas pipeline will start functioning in the first quarter of 1984 and consumers will receive the Urengoi gas precisely on time, stipulated by contacts. Residents and enterprises of FRG, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and West Berlin will receive, uninterruptedly, during 25 years 32,000 million cubic meters of fuel and raw material for the chemical industry, every year.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN OIL WELLS RETAPPED — A number of oil wells of the Lenin Oil and Natural Gas Administration in Baku have been put into operation for the second time. The oil extraction equipment of these wells was dismantled due to the fact that the wells were regarded as exhausted. However, with the application of new technology, it was discovered that the abandoned wells still had oil. As a result of work carried out by the oil workers, these wells are currently yielding 2 tons of oil daily. This is not an insignificant figure for veteran oil wells. Work will start on a total of 400 old wells in Azerbaijan during the 5-year development plan period. This will create the opportunity for extracting over 100,000 tons of additional oil. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 2 Aug 83 GF]

AZERBAIJAN BUYS NEW BARGES -- The Caspian Maritime Administration will purchase 7 barges [Toprak Kazan Gemi] during the 11th 5-Year Plan Period. Each are capable of digging 150 to 1,000 cubic meters of oil per hour. The GDR shipbuilders have completed the construction of three barges [Toprak Kazan Gemi] and have sent them off for the Caspian Region. One barge is currently being built in Rostov. The Caspian seamen have named this vessel after the late Ahaze Mamedov, who was Doctor of Geographic Sciences and who served as chief of the Caspian Maritime Administration for many years. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 8 Aug 83 GF]

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF FIELD HARVEST WORK

LD102313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Today the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] reported on the progress of field work. Grain and pulse crops have been reaped on an area exceeding 51 million hectares. Eighty-nine percent of the reaped grain has been threshed.

In a conversation with our correspondent, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that over the past week the rates of harvesting in republics of the Soviet Baltic area, Belorussia, the Central Chernozem Zone, and the Volga area have increased considerably. Threshing rates are especially high in Saratov and Penza Oblasts, Tataria and Bashkiria. In Orenburg, Perm and Amur Oblasts and Maritime Kray the harvesting has slowed.

There are complaints of a lack of transportation in many parts of the Volga area. At the same time, and in the same place, Saratov Oblast, motor vehicles are being used most efficiently, making it possible not only to reduce the requirements for trucks, but also to free many vehicles for other urgent work.

In conscientious fulfillment of the first commandment, farms in Azerbaijan, Stavropol, Belgorod, Kursk, Chikment, and Ivanofranko Oblasts are procuring grain in an organized manner. The plan for the delivery of strong wheat, which goes to improve the quality of bread, has been fulfilled by farms of North Ossetia, Volgograd, and Dzhabul Oblasts. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Kazakhstan, Ryazan, and Volynia Oblasts have complied with rye procurement plans.

Comrade Parshin noted that there is quite a lot of grain on threshing floors at many farms of Smolensk, Zaporozhye, and other oblasts of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Armenia, and Moldavia. However, leaders of these farms are not hurrying to send the grain to elevators, forgetting the first commandment of the farmer.

Even as they fulfill a large volume of harvest work, machine operators are starting winter sowing. In the country as a whole 24 million hectares of arable land have been prepared. This is 61 percent of the plan.

RSFSR CSA: CONDITIONS 'IDEAL' FOR WINTER SOWING

LD092341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Harvest and sowing on the fields of the Russian Federation: The RSFSR CSA has announced that grain and pulse crops have been cut on almost 30 million hectares, that is 43 percent of the sown area. Grain has been threshed from approximately 25 million hectares.

As was stressed in a conversation with our correspondent by Mikhail Aleksandrovich (Mesko), chief of the Directorate for Agriculture at the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, in comparison with last week the speed of this work over this week has doubled. This was promoted by an improvement in the organization of field work as well as dry and sunny weather. The highest harvest rates were achieved by mechanizers in Orenburg Oblast. Grain has set off for the elevators of Western Siberia. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Volga area are speeding up the dispatch of grain to the elevators. This year conditions were ideal throughout the RSFSR non-Chernozem zone for sowing winter crops. However these conditions were clearly undervalued in Yaroslavl, Vladimir and Smolensk Oblasts and preparing the soil for sowing was delayed although the optimum time for it had already arrived some days previously. Soil preparations for winter crops are taking place successfully in the central Non-Chernozem Zone, in the Urals and in the Volga area.

Over the last week sowing units went into the fields in all zones of the Russian Federation. Over 600,000 hectares have been sown to rye and wheat.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER RSFSR FEED QUALITY

PM101544 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Review "Prepared by RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture Personnel": "The Livestock Units Need a Full Supply of Feed: What is in the Storehouses?" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Excerpts] According to Central Statistical Administration figures, by 1 August RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhoses had cut grasses over an area of 28.4 million hectares. Some 25.6 million metric tons of hay, 26 million metric tons of cured hay, 10.8 million metric tons of silage, and 29.5 million metric tons of vitamin meal had been procured. In all, 25.1 million metric tons of feed units. This is 5 million tons more than last year. Last week the increase amounted to 3.9 million metric tons of feed units; however, under present conditions it could have been even greater. Fodder procurement rates in the Volga-Vyatka Economic Region, Kurgan Oblast, and East Siberia remain unsatisfactory.

Feed quality is causing particular concern today. Only half of the hay tested satisfies the requirements of first-grade hay, 25 percent is designated second-grade, and a considerable proportion of it falls below the permitted standard. Many farms have not been monitoring feed quality at all.

In terms of feed quality, THE LAGGARDS ARE: VLADIMIR, GORKIY, KIROV, THE TYUMEN OBLASTS, THE KABARDINO-BALKAR ASSR, AND THE MARITIME KRAY.

Between 22 and 40 percent of the hay there is ungraded. The cured hay and silage that has been stored in pits also leave much to be desired.

Most alarming is the fact that a lot of ungraded grass meal is being produced, which is leading to a considerable waste of input and makes this feed costly. Over half of the vitamin meal taken for analysis in Kaliningrad, Kalinin, Moscow, Smolensk, and Novosibirsk Oblasts and in the Udmurt ASSR proved to be below third-grade or to be ungradable, and in Kurgan Oblast the corresponding figure was 66 percent.

As a rule, the basic reason for the failure was poor work organization and often a fundamental lack of responsibility too. Experience confirms that there is a real possibility this year of laying in stocks of higher-value feed. A laboratory analysis of feed quality has shown that BRYANSK, OREL, AND ULYANOVSK OBLASTS, THE MORDOVIAN, BASHKIR, AND TARTAR ASSRS, AND STAVROPOL KRAY ARE AHEAD OF THE REST.

Now is the time when agricultural work is at its most intensive. People and equipment are needed everywhere now. Nevertheless the pace of feed procurement must not slacken, nor must feed quality be overlooked. The standard of organizational work and the skill of the experts leading it are now being judged in terms of quality indicators.

RSFSR FEED PROCUREMENT FIGURES FOR 8 AUG

PM111217 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Review prepared by Workers of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture under the rubric "A Full Supply of Fodder for Livestock Units": "The Mowing Machines Have Done Their Work"]

[Excerpt] According to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 8 August the RSFSR's kolkhozes and sovkhoses had cut 30.7 million hectares of grass. Some 28.6 million metric tons of hay, 28.7 million metric tons cured hay, and 3.3 million metric tons of vitamin grass meal had been procured. The total stock of feed is 29 million tons of feed units, or 6.6 quintals of feed units per ideal head of livestock.

BELORUSSIAN GRAIN HARVEST FIGURES REPORTED

PM100808 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 3 Aug 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Latest Information"]

[Text] The situation in the republic's fields on 2 August was as follows:

Grain and pulse crops (excluding buckwheat) cut -- 50 percent of the harvesting area. By oblasts: Brest -- 71.1 percent, Gomel -- 70.9 percent, Grodno -- 61.1 percent, Minsk -- 49.2 percent, Mogilev -- 32.4 percent, Vitebsk -- 25.9 percent.

Grain and pulse crops threshed -- 95.6 percent of crops cut.

Flax pulled -- 12.2 percent of the area sown.

Grain sold to the state -- 41.1 percent of plan.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HAYMAKING PROGRESS

PM111039 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Aug 83 p 1

[USSR Ministry of Agriculture "Agricultural Review": "Keep Up the Pace of Haymaking!"]

[Excerpts] August is the last month of the summer. In all regions of the country the mass harvesting of agricultural crops is underway. In this intensive rhythm, feed procurement work continues. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 1 August sown and natural grasses had been cut over an area of 63.9 million hectares -- 75 percent of plan -- on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Some 54.1 million metric tons of hay had been laid in (75 percent), as well as 53.6 million metric tons of haylage (81 percent) and 26.7 million metric tons of straw (28 percent), and 4.8 million metric tons (57 percent) of grass meal and other artificially dried green feed had been produced. The feed procurement plan fulfillment by union republics is characterized by the following indicator.

Union Republics

Procured (as percentage of plan)

	Haylage	Hay	Artificially Dried Green Feed
RSFSR	71	69	58
Ukrainian SSR	87	76	51
Belorussian SSR	104	111	62
Uzbek SSR	69	145	54
Kazakh SSR	75	85	51
Georgian SSR	20	101	20
Azerbaijan SSR	70	98	64
Lithuanian SSR	114	118	74
Moldavian SSR	39	86	30
Latvian SSR	131	107	57
Kirghiz SSR	45	136	99
Tajik SSR	69	123	34
Armenian SSR	43	97	24
Turkmen SSR	60	106	42
Estonian SSR	124	105	61

In the past week kolkhozes and sovkhoses procured 6.6 million metric tons of all types of feed in terms of feed units. This is rather less than in the previous week. On Kazakhstan's farms some 8 million hectares of grasses have not yet been cut for the first time. Despite this, last week haymaking fell by nearly 200,000 compared with the previous week, and the procurement of all types of feed fell by 36,000 metric tons of feed units. In Azerbaijan procurements of all types of feed fell by 32,000 metric tons of feed units. Large areas of natural grasses have not been cut in Kirov, Chelyabinsk, Kemerov, Tyumen, and a number of other oblasts of the RSFSR.

Despite the whims of the weather, grass cutting must be speeded up everywhere. Where bad weather makes it impossible to procure hay and haylage, it is necessary to be bolder in transferring available machinery to making silage out of the grasses cut. In a number of places poor use is still being made of straw stacking, a good reserve for supplementing feed stocks. On farms in Tambov, Volgograd, Kyubyshev, and Penza Oblasts straw has been gathered and stacked from only one-third of the area threshed. This work is proceeding only slowly on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Kazakhstan and Kirghizia.

Last year kolkhozes and sovkhoses procured some 6.4 million metric tons of mixed silage, of which 3.6 million metric tons were in the RSFSR and 2.3 million metric tons in the Ukrainian SSR. In the current year it is planned to lay in considerably more of this feed. Thus Krasnodar Kray farms have decided to procure 400,000 metric tons and Rostov Oblast 600,000 metric tons of mixed silage -- nearly one-third more than last year. Procurements of this feed are being significantly increased in Voronezh, Kursk, Tambov, Kurgan, and a number of other RSFSR Oblasts.

Every farm must now decide which raw material will be used for procuring mixed silage, repair the necessary machines, equipment, and storage facilities, and -- most important -- instruct and train the people.

FOUR COSMOS SATELLITES SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED

Cosmos - 1489

LD110622 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1489", the next in turn, was put into orbit in the Soviet Union on August 10.

Scientific equipment is installed on board the satellite, which is designed for a further study of outer space.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters: The initial period of revolution -- 89.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 323 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) 182 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit -- 64.7 degrees.

The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos - 1490, 1491, 1492

LD110740 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched on August 10 three artificial earth satellites -- Cosmos 1490, Cosmos 1491 and Cosmos 1492. All the three satellites were put into orbit by one booster rocket. The satellites are intended for testing elements and equipment of the space navigation system which is being set up with a view to determining the location of civil aviation planes and ships of the merchant and fishing fleets of the Soviet Union.

The satellites are in a near-circular orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 16 minutes, distance from the earth's surface -- 19,154 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 64.7 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.